

THE  
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 367.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

MARSHALL AND EDRIDGE'S LINE OF AUSTRALASIAN PACKET SHIPS.



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CHRISTIAN EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

FOR SYDNEY DIRECT.



TO follow the "BLACKHEATH," early in DECEMBER (a Winter passage being quick and safe), the fine ship "CHANDERNAGORE," A1, 900 tons burden.

As a number of Christian families are going, it will be a most favourable opportunity for other families, and young persons of respectability. The Manning River is a fine field for agriculturists. Reference permitted to the Rev. T. JAMES, Congregational Library, Blomfield-street.

COMMITTEE.

H. Bidgood, Esq., Vigo-street, Regent-street; W. G. Davies, Esq., 15, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square; Mr. Poulton, 5, Blackmore-street, Clare-market; and Mr. Gordon, 14, Mortimer-terrace, Kentish-town.

Application for passage should be made without delay to BELL, BUDDEN, & Co., Jefferies-square, St. Mary-axe; and BONUS & SON, Gracechurch-street.

CHRISTIAN EMIGRATION.



THE Ship "WOODSTOCK" is expected to sail on the 1st December. A few places at 16 and 20 guineas each are still disengaged. Apply to Mr. MACMINN, on board, or to Mr. R. TOWNE, ship-broker, 114, Fenchurch-street.

COMMITTEE.—Theophilus Davies, Esq., 2, Cowley-cottages, Wandsworth-road; R. Blackwell, Esq., Lamb's-cottages, Monkwell-street; J. Williams, Esq., 31, Church-street, Woolwich; T. W. Jackson, Esq., 1, Charlton-crescent, Islington; Mr. W. Fairfax, jun., Leamington.

The above gentlemen go out in the ship. In order to carry out to its fullest practicable extent the plan of Christian Emigration, the Committee have made the following appointments:—

Minister—The Rev. W. Poole (of Bristol), accompanied by Mrs. Poole.

Assistant Minister—Mr. Griffiths.

Deacons—Messrs. Blackwell, M. C. Wilson, and Griffiths.

Sunday-school Superintendent—Mr. Blackwell, sen. Teachers—Messrs. Hartley, Terrey, T. R. Wilson, Wood, and Jackson; Mrs. Poole, and Miss Blackwell.

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WHERE TO BUY A DRESSING-CASE.

IN no article, perhaps, is caution more necessary than in the purchase of a Dressing-case, for in none are the meretricious arts of the unprincipled manufacturer more frequently displayed. MECHI, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, near Gracechurch-street, has long enjoyed the reputation of producing a Dressing-case in the most finished and faultless manner. Those who purchase one of him will be sure of having thoroughly seasoned and well-prepared wood or leather, with the fittings of first-rate quality. The prices range from £1 to £100. Thus the man of fortune and he of moderate means may alike be suited, while the traveller will find the Mechian Dressing-case especially adapted to his necessities.—4, LEADENHALL-STREET.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE AUTUMNAL MEETING of the Friends of the Association will be held on MONDAY Evening, November 29th, at the LONDON TAVERN. APSLEY PEL-LATT, Esq., M.P., will take the Chair at half-past Six o'clock, and the meeting will be addressed by the Rev. BASIL H. COOPER (author of the "Free Church of Ancient Christendom"); Rev. ARCHIBALD C. GRIKIE, of Canada; EDWARD MIALLE, Esq., M.P.; Rev. WILLIAM KIRKUS, of Craven Chapel, and other gentlemen.

41, Ludgate-hill. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Sec.

\* \* Lists of the Society's Publications will be forwarded on application.

MANSION-HOUSE CHAPEL, CAMBERWELL.

A SERIES OF SABBATH EVENING LECTURES will be delivered by the Rev. JOHN BURNET, on the Claims of the following Systems:—Atheism, Deism, Rationalism, Popery, Puseyism, and Scriptural Christianity.

The First Lecture will be delivered on Sabbath Evening next, the 28th November. Service to commence at half-past Six.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—The Association for Promoting the Repeal of these Taxes will hold their ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday, December 1. The Chair will be taken by DOUGLAS JERKOLD. The Meeting will be addressed by Richard Cobden, M.P., T. Milner Gibson, M.P., Charles Knight, Rev. Thomas Spencer, M.A., Dr. John Watts, of Manchester, and Samuel Wilderspin. Doors open at 8. Chair taken at 7. Platform tickets may be had of J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 24, Poultry; and of C. D. Collett, 20, Great Corn-moor-street.

FROMFIELD, FROME.

MRS. PORTER purposes to receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for instruction in the various branches of a liberal Education. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. C. J. Middleditch, Rev. S. Manning, Rev. D. Anthony, B.A., and John Sheppard, Esq., Frome; Rev. A. Reed, D.D., Hackney; Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., Bartholomew-close, London; Rev. Evan Davies, Richmond; Rev. Spedding Curwen, Reading; Rev. T. F. Newman, Shortwood; Rev. W. Robinson, Cambridge; Rev. J. E. Simmon, M.A., Bluntisham; D. Rawlings, Esq., 7, Hanover-villas, Kensington Park, London; H. Smith, Esq., Muswell-hill, London; and R. Daintree, Esq., Fenton, Huntingdonshire.

NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, STAMFORD-HILL.

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THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY ELECTION of this Charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JANUARY Next. All applications should be made forthwith to the Office, where blank forms for Candidates and every information may be obtained on any day, from Ten till Four. Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.  
THOMAS W. AVELING, }

N.B.—All communications, subscriptions, and Post-office Orders, to be addressed to Mr. JOHN CUVNER, Sub-Secretary, at the Office, 32, Poultry.

HARRISON'S SPINAL INSTITUTION,

Middlesex-place, New-road.

THE dreadful sufferings caused by spinal curvature, and the necessary length of time required to effect cures, even under the effective system devised by the late Dr. Harrison, compels the Committee of Harrison's Spinal Institution to limit the number of patients admitted. At the present moment upwards of Seventy applicants are earnestly praying for admission into the Institution, with which prayer the Committee cannot comply, on account of the limitation of the funds.—The charitable and rich are earnestly requested to aid.

Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Hon. Surgeon, George N. Epps, Esq., 10, Grafton-street, Bond-street; the Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; and the Secretary, Mr. Charles Musgrave, 94, Chancery-lane, Fleet-street.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

WEEKLY REPORT, November 20, 1852.

	Last Totals.	During the Week.	Present Totals.
Cash received	£319,739 1 3	£5,095 19 3	£324,835 0 6
Shares issued.	38,478	539	39,017

Shares drawn this day:—19,756, 17,802, 17,305, 25,132, 7,824, 29,201, 3,683, 6,351, 32,172, 16,094, 13,291, 37,524, 9,481, 19,116, 13,342, 1,814, 10,659, 4,756, 22,144, 26,839, 14,928, 33,477, 11,611, 37,913, 3,529, 30,269, 21,072, 20,428, 32,640, 3,843, 31,312, 31,348, 34,088, 24,334, 24,655, 26,151, 36,969, 31,425, 18,729, 8,813, 38,970, 27,706, 9,857, 18,868, 15,087, 33,572, 29,698, 6,964, 35,048, 4,247, 824, 20,861, 16,976, 22,138, 31,029, 23,075, 30,271, 15,452, 5,430, 5,064, 25,121, 2,175, 12,419, 12,336, 14,907, 8,718, 19,252, 105, 21,609, 27,616, 36,242, 27,266, 28,098, 38,619, 24,653.

The shares numbered 10,929, 7,695, 35,838, 25,847, 6,854, 18,303, 2,900, 28,104, 13,846, 11,367, and 23,375 were also drawn; but as the subscriptions thereon were in arrear, the holders have lost the benefit of this drawing.

Copies of the prospectus, rules, and last annual report may be obtained at the office, or by post, gratis.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Sec.

14, Moorgate-street, Nov. 20, 1852.

UPPER CLAPTON CHAPEL.

November 10th, 1852.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Congregational Church of Upper Clapton, considering it to be a duty we owe to ourselves, to this Church, as well as to the Churches of the Congregational denomination generally, hereby make our Protest against the course pursued, in the recent election of a Pastor, for the undermentioned reasons; viz.—

1st. That whilst it is the imperative duty of a Church before appointing a Pastor, to be fully satisfied of his qualifications for that important office, there has been in the present instance, no such opportunity afforded, inasmuch as without previous distinct notice of their intention, the Committee, on the 26th October last, pressed to a division, a vote for an immediate invitation to the Rev. H. J. Gamble, who had only preached one Sabbath, and was, and is, almost entirely unknown to a large majority of the members of the church.

2nd. That the refusal of the very rational proposal for a short delay, on the first and only occasion of Mr. Gamble's name being mentioned to the Church, that the members might be in a position to exercise aright the solemn and sacred duty devolving upon them in the choice of a pastor, is diametrically opposed to the principle involved in the above proposition, and to the practice of all Congregational churches.

3rd. That whilst the admission of a member is invariably proposed at one church meeting, and voted for at the next, the very weighty and responsible duty of the appointment of a pastor has been hurried through in the most precipitate manner, at one church meeting only.

Lastly. Because the want of a proper notice of the intended proceedings at the Special Church Meeting on the 26th ult. rendered them null and void.

Signed by 25 Members.

HENRY CORSTEN, 8, GRAND-HALL, HUNGERFORD-MARKET, LONDON.

FLORIST TO

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

Begs to announce that he is now ready to receive orders for his Boxes of the most superb Dutch Flower Roots. As a great many Ladies and Gentlemen were disappointed last season, in consequence of not giving their orders in due time, H. C. begs to intimate to his patrons, that early orders will ensure the best and finest bulbs, and enable also H. C. to arrange with his relations in Holland (who are the largest and best growers of Dutch Roots in the World) for the quantity of sorts which may be required. Whole Boxes, as imported, £8; Half ditto, £4; Quarter ditto, £2. Each Box will contain a pamphlet, stating full particulars how to grow the roots and make them bloom as they do in Holland.

A Whole Box will contain 100 most splendid Hyacinths, named sorts, including the most superb yellow, blood-red, and black seedlings; 100 named tulips, early and late, best sorts; 100 double Anemones, in all colours; 100 double Ranunculus, do.; 100 Iris Anglica, striped and spotted; 100 Iris Hispanica, splendid colours; 100 Iris Persica, beautifully scented; 100 double and single Jonquills; 100 double and single bouquet Narciss; 1,000 Crocuses, in most beautiful varieties. Remittance required. Also may be had, twenty named Hyacinths, and twenty Tulips, for £1.

H. CORSTEN, 8, GRAND-HALL, HUNGERFORD-MARKET, LONDON.

COPY OF WARRANTS.

By virtue of the authority to me given, I do hereby nominate and appoint Mr. Henry Corsten, of Haarlem, Holland, and 8, Grand-hall, Hungerford-market, to be Florist in Ordinary to her Majesty.

He is to have and enjoy all the Rights, Profits, Privileges, and Advantages to the said place belonging during my will and pleasure, and for the same this shall be sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand this 17th day of April, 1852, in the first year of her Majesty's reign.

H. SUTHERLAND, Mistress of the Robes.

Mr. Henry Corsten, you are hereby appointed Florist to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

Given under my hand and seal, at Buckingham Palace, the 20th day of November, 1840.

ROBERT GROSVENOR, Groom of the Stole.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION.—39, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, OPPOSITE THE YORK HOTEL.

Newly-invented, very small, powerful, waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a Walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 14 mile distant; they answer every purpose on the racecourse, at the Opera-houses, country scenery, and ships are clearly seen at 12 to 14 miles; they are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting; to sportsmen, gentlemen, gamekeepers, and tourists. TELESCOPES.—A new and most important invention in Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary powers that some, 34 inches, with an extra eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same telescope, weighing only 3 ounces, can be seen a person's countenance 34 miles distant, and an object from 16 to 20 miles. They supersede every other kind for the waistcoat pocket, and are of larger and all size, with increasing powers accordingly. Opera and racecourse glasses, with wonderful powers (an object can be clearly seen from 14 to 16 miles); and stereoscopes. Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented invaluable preserving spectacle lenses, with pantoscopic frames to see over at a distance while reading, writing, &c.; immediately they are placed before imperfect vision, every object appears clear and distinct, the most aged, defective sight becomes bright and brilliant, is brought to its youthful, natural and original state. The Invisible Organic Vibrator, and all kinds of Acoustic Instruments for relief of extreme deafness. 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite to the York Hotel.

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stitution is open daily from 9 till 12 in the Morning, and from 5 till 7 in the Evening, for the treatment of the sick on the Homoeopathic principles of Medicine.

Gratuitous Patients are received on Monday and Thursday Mornings from 9 till 11 o'clock.



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A Series of Services for Domestic Worship for every Morning and Evening in the Year; Select portions of Holy Writ, and Prayers and Thanksgivings for particular occasions. With an Address to Heads of Families. Edited by the Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., Principal of New College, St. John's Wood; Author of "The Great Teacher," "Mammon," "Pre-Adamite Earth," &c., &c.; assisted by Eminent Contributors.

"The principal part of family religion," said Archbishop Tillotson, "is prayer every morning and evening, and reading some portion of Scripture; and this is so necessary to keep alive a sense of God and religion in the minds of men, that, when it is neglected, I do not see how any family can, in reason, be esteemed a family of Christians, or, indeed, have any religion at all." And, says Doddridge, in his "Address to the Master of a Family," "God only knows what a Church may rise from one Godly family, what a harvest may spring up from a single seed; and, on the other hand, it is impossible to say how many souls may perish by the treacherous neglect of a single person, and, to speak plainly, by your own."

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Company being unable to effect terms with regard to the STOCK of FLANNELS, blankets, linens, diapers, sheetings, table-cloths, dresses, shawls, calicoes, &c., lately injured by fire (see daily papers of the 18th September) on the premises, No. 16, Oxford-street, amounting to £10,000, have resolved to distribute them to the public at merely nominal prices. Much of the stock is not injured at all, and the remainder only slightly by water. The flannels and blankets are particularly worthy of attention. There are about 800 dozen French cambric handkerchiefs in the stock.—N.B. We are desirous to state, that the original proprietor will resume business immediately the stock is disposed of.—16, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road.

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# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### OLD CLOTHES.

THAT very utilitarian clergyman, the Rev. S. G. Osborne, who wrote to the *Times* a fortnight since, suggesting that Bishops could do more work on much less pay, if they drove about in gigs instead of mitre-pannelled carriages, has written again to complain that many a curate is glad to accept the cast-off clothes of his ecclesiastical and social superiors. "For years past," he affirms, "there has been a Society whose aim is to collect cast-off apparel for—poor curates! I have read with my own eyes the letters of curates and their wives, full of gratitude for gifts of worn-out clothing, giving painfully interesting details of how they worked up our old things into their own and children's best apparel. If merit should ever lead to promotion, I can conceive the possibility of a gentleman stepping into Fulham as its rightful occupant who had worn gratefully the cast-off trousers of the late bishop, and made Sabbath-coats for his children of the worn-out gowns of his wife! Why, sir, ladies' maids and valets have a right to complain that charitable ladies come to master or mistress and beg for poor parsons the perquisites of their order. Let me tell those fortunate domestic officers of the great laity, or hierarchy, or rectorate, that the same charitable pirates will gladly, for the same purpose, accept clothing they would blush to wear any longer." He instances several parishes within sight from his own study window, the rectors of which draw large revenues, and pay their curates from £80 to £100 a-year. He proposes that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners buy out these sinecurists, and bestow their livings on working clergymen. This he calls the abolition of clerical sweaters and slopworkers. He would positively reduce the highest order in the Church to the style of commercial travellers, and elevate the lowest to the comfortable condition of "fortunate domestic officers."

Truly, it is sad and shameful that in what is called a Christian priesthood—in a class separated from the world by a consecration which must surely give them equality with each other in proportion as it gives them superiority to the herd of men—there should exist contrasts such as these. If it were on the laity alone that their college-taught and episcopally-ordained teachers were dependent for food and clothing—from the squire and neighbour farmers that the parson received, with humble gladness, the shrunken and seedy coat which he buttons beneath his "iron-grey surplice;" from the lady at the Hall, that his wife annually replenished her scanty wardrobe; from the young gentlemen of the boarding-school that jackets and trousers descended for his boys—it would show a mean estimate of the pastor's functions, a thankless reception of his holy offices. But that it is men of his own order who doom the curate to penury and degradation—that of two who knelt side by side beneath the bishop's hands, one may be the doler out of shabby apparel to the other—that the recipient of tithes and offerings should drain away respect and love for the pastoral office,

with those reluctantly-yielded revenues a fraction of which he bestows upon his laborious deputy—this suggests suspicion that something deeper than an approximate equalization of clerical incomes is needed in the Church; that the true idea of a Christian priesthood is itself wanting.

"Old Clothes!" Why, is not the Church of England, in its entirety, a worn-out vesture? Has it any resemblance to the "seamless garment" of heavenly truth? Are there not upon it the musty odour and the napless surface of a vestment whose original owner now knows it not? An Athanasian creed and a Romish ritual—do these fit the limbs of nineteenth-century England? A baronial episcopate, a luxurious or mendicant clergy, Ecclesiastical Courts and capitial corruptions—are not they all remnants of a suit that this nation laid aside when gunpowder and the printing press came into use? A great living writer has exhibited the progress of a mind through the successive strata of opinions which overlie all of us, more or less, as a man putting off suits of clothes one after another. The intellect of England has clearly outgrown both the monkish and prelatic habit. It is in vain to attempt repairing rents and revivifying colours. Except Mr. S. G. O. can so stretch his Church system that it shall take in all opinions and satisfy all requirements, he had better consent at once to its being folded up and decorously laid aside.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON—WHAT IS IT?

THIS University was first proposed to be founded in 1825, but was not actually incorporated until the 28th day of November, 1836; and the Charter then granted having expired through a technical error on the demise of the late king, a perpetual existence was secured to it by her Majesty on the 5th December, 1837. Most of the colleges and institutions connected with it date, however, from the middle of the eighteenth century, while a few stretch back to the early part of the sixteenth or even the twelfth. They now number about one hundred, of which the most important half are located in the metropolis and the northern counties. They comprise the principal theological seminaries throughout the kingdom, of the Baptists (we take the alphabetical order of nomenclature), Independents, Roman Catholics, Unitarians, and Wesleyans; and the great London and provincial medical schools. Their aggregate wealth cannot be less than several millions sterling. They educate annually about 5,000 students. The severity of the examinations has already won for the London degrees a reputation which, in Arts and Laws, challenges those of Oxford and Cambridge, and in Medicine is acknowledged superior to any. Such is a short answer to the question at the head of our article. We proceed to develop it more in detail.

The University originated in what is now University College, London. As is well known, the founders of the Gower-street institution intended it to become the Metropolitan University, and gave it that name during the first years of its existence. It even successfully asserted its right to a University Charter, enabling it to confer degrees; having by means of its treasurer, Mr. Tooke (then M.P. for Truro), carried a motion in the House of Commons to that effect against Sir Robert Peel's Government by the largest majority obtained against him during his short Administration. Upon the return, however, of Lord Melbourne's Government to power, it was felt that while it would be unsatisfactory wholly to exclude from the benefits of the Charter the existing seminaries of the Dissenters and Roman Catholics, it would be equally invidious to confer the exclusive power of granting degrees to their students upon a body which was competing with them as a teaching institution. To these representations the Gower-street Proprietary, to their great honour, cordially acceded. As soon as the necessary arrangements could be completed, they accepted a College Charter, not forgetting to stipulate for an "equality in all respects" between the New University and those of Oxford and Cambridge. By

a separate Charter another body of gentlemen were incorporated as the University. They were located at Somerset House, within a stone's throw of King's College; and provision was made by their Charter for "connecting" with them such educational institutions, general or medical, as should give satisfactory evidence of their competency. They were empowered to grant degrees in Arts, Laws, and Medicine.

Among those who have contributed most materially to the present reputation of the University, we may specify, as examples, the names of Arnold, Maltby, and Thirlwall, in Classical learning; in Mathematical Science, of Airy, Cavendish, and Lefevre; in Chemistry, of Arnott, Brande, Faraday, and Henslow; in Laws, of Amos, Austin, Empson, and Senior. Medicine contributed Billing, Clark, Hodgkin, Locock, Pennington, and Quain. With rare and honourable courage these eminent persons struck out for themselves new paths in framing the London Curriculum; of the excellence of which we must here content ourselves with a short proof. Its guarantees are to be found in the high reputation of its framers, to whom we have already referred—their lengthened and severe labours in drawing it up, as exhibited in the papers presented to the House of Commons in 1840; and the catholicity and high character of the adhesions, as shown in the list of the Affiliated Colleges. "As to Arts, the inference thus drawn has a remarkable corroboration in the changes which have this year commenced at Cambridge, and the recommendations of the Oxford Commission, both of which bring the systems so long in use there to a close approximation to that of London; and as to Medicine, in the distinct and undisputed assertion before the House of Commons Committee of 1848, of the superiority of the London Curriculum to that of any other. London, undoubtedly, claims for its degrees a rank second to none."

At Oxford and Cambridge no new colleges can be founded, and the University jurisdiction does not exceed a circumference of three miles. In London there has been scarcely a year which has not witnessed several affiliations, and its jurisdiction embraces our Colonial empire—there being colleges at Malta, Montreal, Ceylon, and Bengal. University and King's Colleges were connected at the outset. In 1840 the principal Theological Seminaries of the Baptists, Independents, and Roman Catholics, and the chief London hospitals applied for admission. These were followed by others; new institutions were also founded; and at this moment there are 31 general and about 60 Medical Colleges connected with the University. London contributes 15, Manchester 7; Bristol and Birmingham have 4 each, and Bath, Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Taunton, 2; Scotland has 5, Wales 2, and Ireland 24. To recall them generally to the memory, it is only necessary to allude to Bristol, Horton, and Stepney, as representing the Baptists; Airedale, Cheshunt, the Lancashire Independent, New College (London), Spring Hill, and others, as founded by the Independents; Downside, Prior Park, St. Edmunds (Ware), Stonyhurst, and Ushaw, of the Roman Catholics; Sheffield and Taunton as the seats of the Wesleyans; King's and Queen's (Birmingham), of the Established Church; Carmarthen and Manchester New, as being dedicated by the Unitarian body, and Owen's University by private or general liberality, to the education of all religious denominations. The richest endowments are those founded by a single person; Harpur's at Bedford, and Owen's at Manchester, far exceeding the rest. How much Queen's College owes to the perennial munificence of Dr. Warneford we are not accurately informed; but Manchester New, Spring Hill, and University, which stand next in order, derive from real or funded property about £900 a-year each. The smallest endowment is that of the Independent College at Manchester (£32 annually), the high character of which, however, is attested by the amount of its reliable income (£2,000 yearly), derived from chapel collections and annual subscriptions. This source of income forms an important item with, we believe, all the Dissenting colleges. The Catholic seminaries are, for the most



part, "offshoots of the Douai College, risen from the wreck of the French Revolution of 1793." They are understood to rely largely on endowments hitherto unprotected by law, but safe in the honour and religious feeling of their legal possessors. At several of the colleges there appears to be no such things as class fees; we doubt if they form the exclusive support of any; in some the students are entirely supported from the college funds. The aggregate income of the Arts Colleges (estimating from imperfect returns) must amount to from £80,000 to £100,000 annually. The sums sunk in their foundation cannot be much less than £1,000,000. Our returns from the Medical Schools are as yet so imperfect and so recently received that we do not feel justified in founding upon them an aggregate estimate. Guy's Hospital, from first to last, is believed to have cost a million sterling. Its income is £35,000 annually, exclusive of £8,000 derived from students' fees. Guy's is not understood to be certainly the wealthiest of the London hospitals, but it is one of the most influential; and we particularize it as one which has shown the most cordial appreciation of the University, which most encourages its students to graduate, and has, we believe, more of its officers supplied from the ranks of the London graduates than any other.

The legal relation of the colleges to the University is simply that of having the right to send up their students as candidates for graduation. Nor do we know that any Medical College has ever concerned itself ostensibly in its affairs. Of late years, however, the Arts Colleges (to the extent of two-thirds of their number) have concurred in representations to the Senate on the subject of proposed modifications of the Curriculum, and on the organization of the University itself. By an old resolution, the Senate communicates its minutes to such of the Colleges as may request it, and by another it communicates them also to the Graduates' Committee, of which we shall speak presently. Thus, the parties affected are, to some extent, informed of the University proceedings before they take effect. It has been found, however, practically deficient, the scarcity of official communication not being supplied by any kind of personal intercourse. The Senate knows nothing of the colleges, nor they of it. A large proportion of the members of the Senate, we believe, know nothing of each other. Thus circumstanced, the Senate is constantly liable to commit itself to important measures without any adequate knowledge how far their effects will be either beneficial or agreeable. Before alluding to changes which are under consideration, we must notice the third element of the University, besides the Senate and Colleges—the *Graduates*. "The annual aggregate of students at the General Colleges is returned at 3,000; and at the Medical Colleges is computed at certainly 2,000 more. The recent affiliation of many of these institutions—the time necessary for adapting courses of study, of from four to six years' length, to the London Curriculum—the severity of the Curriculum itself, and the more substantial inducements held out elsewhere—have combined, hitherto, to produce a moderate proportion of matriculations. But the [annual] entries have already risen from 22 to upwards of 200; while at Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, where all the students matriculate, they are respectively 400, 500, and 350. The entire number of London degrees was, on the 31st December ult., nearly 900 (868); which were obtained by about 700 graduates, of whom 464 took degrees in Arts, 38 in Laws, and 219 in Medicine. About one-fifth of the Arts graduates are professors in the Affiliated Colleges or elsewhere; and the same proportion are engaged in the religious ministries of their respective denominations. At least one-half of the Medical graduates hold posts of responsibility in the London and country hospitals. About one-third of the whole number are settled in London, and a large number in the principal towns of Lancashire and the West Riding. The religious belief of the great majority is matter of conjecture only; while instances of distinguished success can be referred to, of Jews, Mohammedans [from India], and every known form of Christianity."

It is proposed to admit these gentlemen into the University, and to invest them with the right of offering their collective opinion to the Senate upon any question that may arise. Further than this, it is not asked that they should have any legal power, except that of concurring in the acceptance or refusal of a new Charter, and of indirectly nominating a proportion of the Senate. Waiving here all discussion of this last point, the general proposal is evidently fraught with great advantage. It will ensure to the Senate the information of which they stand in need—it will raise the status of the graduates themselves—and it will add at once to the influence of the University throughout the country.—A few words on each of these points, and we will close.

For nearly five years the graduates have, in fact, organized themselves outside of the University, and have contributed materially to the direction of its general policy. Their constitution has been simply that of a central committee, annually

elected by the graduates at large at their general meeting at the Freemasons' Hall, held concurrently with the public conferring of degrees, and made responsible by the ordinary machinery of reports and audits, as in the case of a joint stock company. This committee has correspondents (who are in all cases graduates) in almost every Arts College, and in many of the Medical Colleges. By most of the colleges these correspondents are directly recognised, as representing the views of the graduates, and are the organs of communication between the colleges and the committee. It is ordinarily therefore the case, that the central committee is fully informed of the views of the great majority of the colleges, and is enabled to communicate them to the Senate, before it has definitely resolved on its course. The proposed change is little more than the legalization of this state of things.

That it will raise the status of the graduates is but a weak expression of the true point. Lord Melbourne's Chancellor of the Exchequer promised them "equality in all respects with Oxford and Cambridge;" whereas, up to this hour, they have been under absolute subjection to a Senate consisting almost exclusively of Oxford and Cambridge men. It would be superfluous to say more.

That it will add largely to the power of the University in the country, is self-evident. At present, if Mr. Disraeli were to refuse the annual dole from the votes, the Senate has no hold on the country, and could offer no effectual resistance. Up to this time, even, the efforts of the graduates have been steadily directed *against* the University (i.e., the thirty-eight prelates, clergymen, and gentlemen incorporated as such, and exclusively forming it), on account of its pertinacious refusal to acknowledge them. The value of these efforts may be appreciated by remembering that they were the only body who, last session, made a breach in the Militia Act; that they organized an independent and powerful resistance to the Charitable Trusts Bill; and that they have this session established the nucleus of a movement, embracing the leading men of nearly all the Arts Colleges, influential members of the Senate, and some members of Parliament for the most important constituencies, for the direct object of obtaining one of the vacant seats for the University. With these facts before us, we may abstain from noting (especially as it would occupy some space) the sources of their influence. *Vivant et valeant.*

#### THE "PATRIOT" ON THE SABBATH QUESTION IN 1846.

"Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones."—*Old Proverb.*

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The discussion respecting the opening of the new Crystal Palace on Sunday, and the controversy that has arisen between yourself and the *Patriot*, has induced me to look back to a file of the latter journal for 1846, when "the Sunday-train question" was rife. As I expected, I find that the *Patriot* then advocated opinions on Sabbath observance very much akin to your own. The first article on the subject appeared on Monday, November 23rd, 1846, under the head, "The Sunday-train Question." Without offering any comment, I beg to extract the following passages for comparison with the sentiments recently put forth by the *Patriot*.

The article opens thus boldly:—"The Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, in determining that no passenger-train shall run on that line on the Lord's-day, have adopted a course which cannot, we think, be reconciled either with justice or with the public interests; and if this can be made plain it will be almost superfluous to show, that religion cannot require, or a conscientious but mistaken view of religious obligation excuse, so direct an infringement upon the rights and privileges of the people." The writer goes on to avow himself, "with certain limits, favourable to Sabbath legislation," but only for the enforcement of its observance "as a day of rest from trade and labour." "The proper light in which to regard the enforcement of the law of the Sabbath by the Civil Government, is that of a boon. Its object is to secure to the labourer his most precious right; to the Christian Church one of its most blessed privileges; to society at large an infinite benefit." After enlarging somewhat upon this text the writer proceeds:—

Holding these principles, we cannot allow that it belongs to any ecclesiastical authorities to ordain what shall be lawful or unlawful on the Lord's-day, or to interfere, upon any pretext, by compulsory enactments, with the civil liberty of the subject. Their function is to teach, not to govern. Nor can it for a moment be admitted, that a private body of individuals should have the liberty of going beyond the law of the land, and of determining, for a large portion of the community, the religious question of Sabbath observance.

The arguments of Dr. Candlish in favour of the entire closing of railways, are then brought under review, and the following rebuke (quite a curiosity in connexion with the *Patriot's* recent denunciations) administered to the Free Church divine:—

Dr. Candlish must, we think, upon reflection, feel

that, in stigmatizing the opponents of the high Sabbatarian party as an "infidel mob," he was committing a breach of truth as well as of charity.

I turn now to the *Patriot* for Thursday, December 3rd, 1846, in which the subject is resumed. Here also I find sentiments which would startle not a few of the present readers of your contemporary, and which they would be almost disposed to declare had been filched from the *Nonconformist*. Again quoting Dr. Candlish, the writer agrees with him, "that lax views regarding the obligation of the Sabbath are greatly to be deprecated and lamented; and that it is the duty of Christian ministers to endeavour to instil sound notions upon this subject into the minds of their people." But—

Ministers of religion are, ordinarily, very bad law-makers. We would not trust the divines of any church or creed with our civil liberties. The law of the land, in reference to Sabbath observance, must needs allow of a degree of liberty which admits of abuses. It is the duty of Christian pastors to dissuade from the abuse of such liberty, and to exercise such discipline over their own flocks as the constitution of their churches enables them to exert. But there their province terminates.

The attempt to put down "all Sunday travelling" is then described as obviously "alike chimerical and unjustifiable." "The chief grounds for legal restriction seem to be, first, when persons travelling on the Sunday occasion others to break the Sabbath, who claim to be protected from being deprived of the day of rest; and, secondly, when the passage of public vehicles or droves occasions obstruction and disturbance to the decent and pious portion of the community." The directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway do not come under either of these restrictions. Their conduct in refusing to continue a morning and evening train is, therefore, condemned "as vexatious and wholly unjustifiable." Then follows this remarkable passage:—

In the south, we are aware that Sunday-trains are allowed to run for the mere purpose of gain, and that an evil arises from too great latitude being given to the public by the directors. Yet, it may be a question, whether public order has not been, even in these instances, the gainer by a change which has prodigiously lessened the amount of labour of man and beast formerly employed on the Lord's-day, and has diminished rather than increased the amount of open Sabbath desecration. We do not deny that a laxity and license prevail which require to be checked and counteracted by the influence of religious teaching. But it is not the province of the magistrate to interfere with the quiet recreations of the people, provided no offence is committed against public decorum.

Is not this Latitudinarian, according to the *Patriot's* definition? The article concludes with the following passage:—

These views, we are well aware, will neither satisfy those, on the one hand, who are opposed to all legislative and magisterial interference enforcing the civil observance of the Sabbath, nor those, on the other, whose notions of the ceremonial sanctity of the day approach much nearer to the doctrines of the Pharisees than to those of our Lord and his apostles. They are substantially, however, we believe, such as Watts and Doddridge, Howe and Henry, would have approved; and they are in perfect consistency with the strictest habits of Sabbath observance, considered as the religious duty of every spiritual man. He alone truly keeps the Lord's day who loves it.

This is a fair abridgment of the two articles in question. It contains the gist of the arguments, without any attempt to "cook" the text in that peculiar "tessellated" fashion you have described. The extracts tell their own tale too well to need comment. Out of its own mouth the *Patriot* is judged—for if yourself and the "Layman" are to be denounced as "Latitudinarian, if not Rationalistic," on account of your views on Sabbath observance, he can join your company. I am far from condemning a man because his views become modified by increased thought and experience. "To his own conscience he standeth or falleth." But it is rather too bad that others should be abused and vilified for not likewise changing their opinions. Possibly, your contemporary may have forgotten his old arguments—at all events, I hope he will learn from the deserved castigation he has received at your hands, that the first essential of a public writer—be he Christian, Jew, Turk, or Infidel—is a spirit of fairness and truthfulness. The Christian name is not a license for calumny and misrepresentation.

Yours faithfully,

A LOVER OF CONSISTENCY.

November 20, 1852.

#### THE THIRD DAY OF CONVOCATION.

Both Houses of Convocation met again on Wednesday. The proceedings of the Upper House consisted only in settling some matters of routine, and in finally passing the address to the Throne.

In the Lower House, however, more important business was transacted. The address from the Upper House was taken into consideration. Several additions were made, one being an expression of regret at the death of the Duke of Wellington. On that portion of the address relating to the meeting of Convocation, which rather hinted than expressed a formal desire for the revival of its active functions, Archdeacon Hare moved an amendment, expressing in terms a desire that her Majesty would take such steps as seemed to her most expedient "for the speedy convening of a Synod, constituted in such a manner as may suit the present condition and wants of the Church of England, and may fitly represent her as the United Church of England and Ireland and her Majesty's Colonial Empire,—a



Synod in which the manifold gifts of the lay members of the Church may work together with those of her ecclesiastical members." This was seconded by the Reverend Mr. Seymour. It was at once met by friendly opposition—Archdeacon Thorpe trusting it would not be pressed; and in deference to the general opinion the amendment was withdrawn. An attempt was made, nevertheless, to originate a discussion. Dr. McCaul, with various interruptions from the Prolocutor, who endeavoured to repress debate, proceeded to unfold his objections to the revival of Convocation. Archdeacon Sinclair and Archdeacon Garbett took the same side. The latter urged that "the steps they had taken were the beginning of a spiritual and ecclesiastical revolution." The Reverend Hayward Cox wished to enter a distinct protest against the paragraph in the address under discussion; he moved an amendment recognising "its legitimate assemblies as an important part of the constitution of the Church, but affirming, that as at present constituted, and without lay co-operation, the resumption of its active functions would be at once inconvenient and open to just suspicions." Having been seconded the amendment was put, and lost by a large majority. Subsequently the address was carried up by the Prolocutor; who reported that their lordships had agreed to the alterations.

The address of Convocation as finally amended and adjusted, commenced with congratulations to her Majesty on the prosperity of the country, the loyalty of her subjects, and the continuance of peace. This was followed by a reference to the death of the Duke of Wellington. The address then proceeded:—

The subject, however, on which your Majesty will expect us to feel the deepest interest is the state of religion in this land. And here, there is much to encourage, while there is also much to lament, and much that we hope gradually to amend. Great exertions have been made during the last thirty years, with the desire of providing the means of spiritual instruction for a population increasing beyond all former experience. Much has been done by the awakened liberality of individuals, assisted by recent legislative measures, towards enabling the Church to fulfil the ends of her divine mission. Much, however, still remains to be done, and we assure your Majesty that our heartiest endeavours shall be used to relieve, wherever they exist, the spiritual wants of the population. We feel a confident persuasion that these our endeavours will be seconded by the pious and ready co-operation of our lay brethren in the Church.

In connexion with this subject, we cannot but observe that, although the population of England and Wales has been doubled in the last half-century, the number of English and Welsh bishops remains nearly the same as it was three centuries ago, a state of things to which we beg respectfully to invite your Majesty's consideration.

We trust, however, that if the Church has been unable to accomplish all that might be desired, it has yet given no slight proof of activity and power. Fewer churches were built during the whole of the last century than are now consecrated to the service of God in every successive year. Inadequate as are still the means of providing Christian education for the increasing numbers who require it, we thankfully acknowledge that great efforts have been made for its extension and improvement; and, great and painful as are the privations of many of your Majesty's poorer subjects in our crowded cities, it must be a peculiar source of satisfaction to your Majesty that, under the continuous and active encouragement of your Majesty's illustrious consort, institutions have been formed, and are daily forming, to increase the comforts of the labouring classes and to improve their moral and social condition. And, as all true charity has its origin in religious principle, we trust that, in this instance also, proof has been given of the influence of that faith which it is the duty of the clergy to inculcate and maintain among the people entrusted to their charge. For whatever has been done or intended of good, we desire to give God the glory, through our Lord Jesus Christ, being deeply conscious of the imperfections of all our endeavours.

And in thus referring to the subjects which appear to us especially to concern the well-being of the Church, we cannot omit to speak of those deliberative functions of this Convocation which many members of our Church desire to see again called into active exercise. We do not, indeed, deem it advisable, at the present moment, to petition your Majesty for your royal license to transact such business as we may not enter upon without it; but we think it our duty respectfully to express our conviction, both that its legislative assemblies are an essential and most important part of the constitution of our Church, and that the circumstances of the present day make it the more imperative to preserve, and, as far as possible, to improve them, and also the more probable that the resumption of their active functions in such manner as your Majesty, by your royal license, may permit, at no distant day, may be productive of much advantage. We know, indeed, that apprehensions have been entertained that in such case, Convocation might address itself to the discussion of controverted questions of doctrine, and a spirit of strife and bitterness thereby be engendered fatal to Christian charity, and dangerous alike to existing institutions and to our visible unity. We therefore humbly pray your Majesty to receive this our solemn declaration of our hearty acceptance of the doctrinal formularies and liturgical offices of our reformed church, and our assurance that we regard them as inestimable blessings, and are resolved, by the help of God, to transmit them unimpaired to posterity. And, further, that we not only recognise, but highly prize your Majesty's undoubted supremacy in all causes, ecclesiastical and civil, over all persons, and in every part of your Majesty's dominions, as it was maintained in ancient times against the usurpations of the See of Rome, and was recovered and re-asserted at our Reformation; and that whenever we may deem it necessary to pray your Majesty to grant your royal license in order to our deliberations, it will be our steadfast endeavour to maintain those principles, and to preserve unimpaired the doctrine and discipline of our Church.

Both Houses were prorogued till the 16th of February, on the sole authority of the Archbishop, under a protest from the Bishops of Oxford, Salisbury, Chichester, and St. David's. It was understood that the Committee of Grievances appointed by the Lower House would be called together during the recess by the Prolocutor.

#### RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN TUSCANY.

Lord Roden and the other members of the deputation to Florence, have published their report in the case of the Madiai, addressed to all the Protestant churches of Europe. The report relates the result of the interview with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, already made public, and says:—"As regards the great object of our mission, it is but too evident that the hope held out of mercy is most vague; nevertheless, as the language used would seem to justify a hope, we cannot but trust that it may be speedily realized." As to the present condition of the prisoners, it is said:—

The Madiai, then, are not sentenced to the galleys,

nor are they confined in chains, nor placed in the same cells with felons. They are treated with kindness by the attendants in the prison; but their sentence has been not only for a term of imprisonment of unusually long duration, but one which has attached an unjustifiable stigma of infamy to them. Their confinement is solitary, and involves labour (*travail forcé*). Considering the activity of Francesco Madiai's past life as a travelling courier, and the extreme delicacy of his wife Rosa, from spinal disease, it is no matter of surprise that this confinement should have proved most injurious to the health of both, and fears are to be entertained as to a fatal issue if it be much further prolonged. What would be the sensation in Europe if any such sad termination to their present sufferings should ensue? We ought here to notice their total deprivation of all public worship, and the consolations of a minister of their own faith—privileges which would be most precious to them, and which are amply accorded to every other, even the very worst, offenders confined within the same prisons. They are separated from each other, not only in different cells, but in different prisons—the one on the heights of Volterra, the other fifty miles off, in Lucca—as if the intercourse of these poor sufferers could be dangerous to the state; so that to the hardships already alluded to is added an agonizing uncertainty as to the health of each. They are denied the use of such devotional or other books as may be in accordance with their own views; when allowed to take exercise, they are obliged to do so in a confined space, between high walls, which shut out the view of everything except the sky.

With respect to the trial and sentence we are told:—

Although the evidence was not allowed to be published *in extenso*, we may state, on the authority of those who were present at the trial, that it was distinctly proved that the life of Rosa Madiai had been for years marked by acts of charity and love without reference to the peculiar faith of those whom she succoured; that upon these occasions she made no use of such opportunities to assail the religious principles of those whom she benefited. The few acts of controversial discussion deposed to against them were in answer to, or in consequence of, the applications or arguments of those who themselves entered into discussion with them. It resulted from the whole trial that publicity—an essential element of their crime under the law by which they were tried—was so completely, and, on the face of the sentence, so confessedly wanting, that the bench (who acted both as judge and jury) were obliged to base their conviction upon the general course of jurisprudence as exhibited in former decisions. These decisions were, however, shown to be inapplicable, not sufficient to warrant any such severity of sentence. It is further worthy of notice that this incongruity between the law under which they were tried, the case under which they were convicted, and the sentence under which they are suffering, was, independent of the facts, made the ground of formal appeal on the part of their counsel, Signor Maggiorani, whose name deserves to be noticed by us with gratitude, not more for the talent and legal knowledge which he displayed, than for the boldness of his professional conduct, and the tender and considerate assistance which he has privately afforded to his oppressed clients. It should be added that the arguments of Signor Maggiorani on this point were formally and publicly assented to as sound and valid under the signature of others most eminent at the Florentine bar. An appeal for further argument in the case was not only not opposed, but was advocated by the counsel for the Crown; and yet such appeal was ineffectual.

The case of the Madiai is but a type of a numerous class. Persecution is on the increase. "We do not exaggerate when (in the very terms of the persecution of the first Christians) we affirm that a system prevails here of 'entering into every house' where suspicion, not of political, but of religious 'crime,' exists, 'haling men and women, committing them to prison,' and 'breathing out threatenings.' We might tell, with truth, of not a few 'put into the common prison,' of several 'scattered abroad,' and of very many who, hungering and thirsting after these privileges, are prevented meeting for prayer and the study of the Bible."

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—After some unavoidable delays the autumnal meeting of this body, as will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere, is fixed to take place next Monday night, at the London Tavern, which, we have no doubt, will be crowded, without any solicitation of ours. On Tuesday last, the first provincial meeting of the season took place at Luton, in Bedfordshire, when a large number of the society's friends took tea in the school-rooms of Wellington-street Chapel, the proceeds being devoted to the society's Publication Fund. After tea the company adjourned to the spacious and handsome chapel, when James Waller, Esq., occupied the chair; and stirring speeches were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Harcourt, Davies, Robinson, J. Everett, Esq., and by the Rev. I. Dorey, who, with the secretary of the Association, attended as a deputation. The place being full, notwithstanding the wetness of the night, afforded satisfactory evidence of the growth of interest in the question at Luton, which is further indicated by the circumstance that meetings are to be held in all the Dissenting chapels in the town. Among other meetings in the country which are projected, we understand that the Rev. Hugh S. Brown, of Liverpool, and the Rev. R. Macbeth, of Darlington, are to address four or five in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, on and after the 8th of December, and on the 13th and following days. Mr. Burnet will attend soirées to take place at Pontypool, Newport, Cardiff, and Swansea.

A STRONG ARGUMENT FOR VOLUNTARIANISM.—At a recent vestry meeting at Wrexham, a church-rate of two-pence in the pound was discussed and carried. Mr. Charles Hughes hoped that the cost of lighting the church for evening service would not be inflicted on those parishioners who supported voluntary places of worship. The Vicar felt assured that Mr. Hughes did not wish the congregation who assembled to worship in the dark. Last year this item was struck out, and a voluntary collection was made in the church, and more money was raised than was required to meet the outlay. Before the rate was carried, W. H. Daly, Esq., of Brymbo, expressed his opposition to all such taxes. He begged to remind the meeting of what Nonconformists had done on the Voluntary principle in the parish of Wrexham, whilst the only place of worship erected by the funds of the State Church during the last sixty years was Brymbo church, affording accommodation for 600 persons. The Dissenters had actually built twenty-three chapels, giving accommodation for upwards of 6,000 individuals, and they had annually raised by voluntary subscription for the maintenance of these places of worship nearly one thousand pounds. Was it right to put a further tax upon people who had already done so much, and who had already provided ten times the accommodation for worship (during the last sixty years) that the Church party had done? The expenses of the church would be a small thing for her wealthy members to contribute under the present system; the money raised was not equally divided, for though Brymbo and Minera were taxed by the rate, it was all spent on Wrexham church. He was glad that some of the Liberal-minded of the Church party last year considered the question of a voluntary rate; he would not now make any specific motion, but did hope that the good feeling of the Church party would render such meetings as these unnecessary for the future.

CHURCH-RATES AND THE DERBY ADMINISTRATION.—The *Record* strongly advises Ministers to avail themselves of the present "glorious opportunity" of settling the church-rate question on the following unanswerable grounds. Singularly enough, the paragraph is prominently quoted in a Dissenting contemporary without a word of explanation or comment:—

Church-rates are a fretting sore, which have long irritated the body politic, and which irritation nothing but their extirpation will remove, and its extirpation would not only remove the grievous boil, but, healing that sore, would infuse general good feeling and health into the entire community. Let none of our readers suppose, for a moment, we fancy that either this measure, or any other set of measures which man or angel could devise, would satisfy or silence the ill-conditioned and most unprincipled opposition warred against the Established Church by the Radical Dissenters. We have no such expectation. But we confidently expect, and we are persuaded on good grounds, that were this cause of offence removed from the Dissenting bodies, the great bulk of their respectable members would not only throw down the weapons of their hostility against the Church, but we are inclined to think no inconsiderable proportion of them would gradually re-introduce themselves within its pale. Whoever would dislike the accomplishment of this measure for the destruction of this great stalking-horse of the Radical Dissenters, they, incomparably beyond all others, would dislike it more. And whoever would have cause to be delighted with it, the Church would soon find reason to delight in it most!

SHARP PRACTICE.—The *Hants Independent* reports a meeting of the parishioners of St. Lawrence, Southampton, convened by the churchwardens for Thursday last, the day of the public funeral. A motion for adjournment was rejected by six to four, and a rate of 6d. in the pound was carried by the same majority.

ATTEMPT TO ENSLAVE THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—We can state on the best authority that the Earl of Leitrim has withdrawn the annual grant of £5 from the Milford congregation, for no other reason but because the minister dared to vote conscientiously at the last election. Another landlord, Mr. Brooke, of Lough Eske, has withdrawn his allowance of £5 from the Rev. Mr. Jack, for the same reason. Mr. Jack's only crime was voting for the candidate whom he thought best fitted to represent the county. For this Mr. Brooke has had the assurance to brand him as an "enemy to good order, and a destroyer of those kind feelings which ought to exist between landlord and tenant."—*Londonderry Standard*.—[Mr. Jack's congregation have very properly resolved to make up the amount.]

CHURCH AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND.—A ratepayer of Richmond, Surrey, writes:—"Our parish is governed by a select vestry, consisting of vicar, churchwardens, all resident magistrates, and a certain number of members elected for life. This vestry has gone on for years unquestioned, until about three years ago, when, in applying to Parliament for a Vicarage Bill, they attempted to obtain power to impose a 1s. church-rate. This at once raised the whole inhabitants, who, as with one voice, protested against it, and compelled them to withdraw a clause so obnoxious and unnecessary, especially as the church is extremely rich in endowments. The town has once more been put in commotion by the vestry proposing to enclose four acres of valuable land (belonging to the parish), for a burial-ground, and enclosing it, at a cost of £1,200—the amount to be taken out of the pockets of the ratepayers. The result has been, that a successful public meeting was called, which not only condemned the proposed measure, but appointed an efficient committee to adopt means to obtain a repeal of our local act, and abolish our select vestry. The meeting was attended by most of the influential men in the town, but not one hand or voice was raised in opposition to its object."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## OATHS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Two or three years since, I expressed the same opinion in the columns of the *Nonconformist* as your correspondent, Mr. Bayley, does in its pages this week. A subsequent perusal of the act exempting Separatists from the taking of an oath, convinced me that Dissenters generally could not, either conscientiously or legally, avail themselves of its provisions; and this was afterwards stated.

The act referred to (3 and 4 William IV. cap. 82), was passed August 28th, 1833. Its preamble recites that "the class or sect of Dissenters called Separatists," "from conscientious scruples, refuse to take an oath in Courts of Justice," "and, in consequence thereof, are exposed to fines and to imprisonment," &c. It afterwards provides—That every person, for the time being, belonging to the said sect called Separatists, who shall be required, upon any lawful occasion, to take an oath in any case where by law an oath is, or may be, required, shall, instead of the usual form, be permitted to make his or her solemn affirmation or declaration in these words following; *videlicet* :—

"I, A. B., do, in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly, sincerely, and truly affirm and declare that I am a member of the religious sect called Separatists, and that the taking of any oath is contrary to my religious belief, as well as essentially opposed to the tenets of that sect; and I do also in the same solemn manner affirm and declare—"

Its second clause enacts, "That if any person making such solemn affirmation or declaration shall, in fact, not be one of the people commonly called Separatists, &c., shall incur the same penalties, &c., as are or may be enacted or provided against persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury."

With the hope that there may speedily be a legislative provision for all who are conscientiously opposed to obijuration,

I remain, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,  
November 19, 1862. C. R.

## MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I do not understand why inconvenience and expense should be incurred by parties resolving on an illegal marriage, as adverted to by your correspondent, W. J. P. The ordinary religious forms are open to them in England. These they can use and personally recognise the contract binding. They stand in precisely the same position to English law, as if they had gone to Scotland, Germany, or elsewhere. This extra effort can only be resorted to as a salve for conscience.

An avowed determination to recognise no legal necessity for the marriage contract would be, perhaps, more straightforward. Yours respectfully,  
November 21, 1862. N. C.

[Our correspondent is mistaken. Illegal marriages in this country involve important legal disabilities, too obvious to need mention. In Germany, Denmark, &c., marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal. The following is Lord Stowell's judicial opinion on the subject:—"English decisions have established this rule, that a foreign marriage, valid according to the law of the place where celebrated, is good everywhere else."]

A COLLISION took place on Wednesday night last on the South Wales Railway, at Bulla Pill, near Newnham, Gloucestershire. A train of empty coal waggons had been shunted on to the up line to avoid the express train from London. It was now about half-past eight o'clock, and the express train having passed on its way towards Chepstow, the engine-driver of the coal-train was about to move back to the down line, when the up goods-train for London was observed approaching at full speed. Finding it impossible to get out upon the down line in time to avoid a collision, the driver of the trucks immediately reversed his engine, in order to run up the up line, and so break the force of the expected collision. It was impossible, however, to get the train into rapid motion quick enough, and the heavy London goods-train rushed into it with great violence, knocking the engineer and stoker from their places, but they appear to have escaped with a few cuts and bruises. Thus liberated from all control, the engine and empty train ran up the up rails towards Gloucester, passing Newnham station, at the rate of twenty miles an hour. A few miles further, however, and before reaching the next station (Okle-street) the steam became exhausted, and the runaway train came to a standstill—a most providential circumstance, inasmuch as had it proceeded to Okle-street it would in all probability have dashed into the third-class evening train, which stops at that station for the collection of the tickets before running into Gloucester, and which train was only a short distance before it. Both the engines were much damaged, and several trucks dashed to pieces.

DESTRUCTION OF A FURIOUS ELEPHANT.—A splendid elephant, belonging to the court, was killed at the Royal villa of Stupinigi, near Turin, on the 7th, in consequence of its having shown symptoms of madness. It appears that, in consequence of ill-treatment, he had some time ago seized his keeper by the waist, and hurled him to a height of nearly 100 feet, by which he was killed. After this it was not deemed advisable to let him out of his stable again. This made him melancholy, and no one could venture to approach him but the widow of his keeper. To prevent further misfortune, his death was decided on, and was effected by the fumes of charcoal. Many eminent members of the faculty witnessed the effects of the gas through the panes of the windows looking into his stable. His agony was violent but short.

## FUNERAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

This unique and memorable event came off on Thursday last. For the sake of continuity, and as necessary to give an adequate idea of its characteristics we carry back our narrative to the antecedents of the ceremony.

## THE LYING IN STATE.

Wednesday was the last day of the lying-in-state at Chelsea Hospital—the public being excluded at five o'clock. 65,073 visited the chamber of death without accident. In the morning, the foreign officers and the troops, as well as a large body of Chelsea Pensioners, visited the Hall. In the evening, the present Duke of Wellington, accompanied by many friends of the family, passed some time uninterrupted in the apartment. The household were also admitted to take a last farewell of their illustrious master's remains. At a late hour, the coffin was removed to the Horse Guards, the largest apartment in which (the Audience Chamber) had been prepared for its reception.

## THE LINE OF PROCESSION.

During the whole of Wednesday, London was in a state of turmoil. "Public duties were postponed, and private business was kept standing still; troops were brought from all parts of the kingdom; heralds were rummaging archives, and undertakers were preparing all the appurtenances of their costly grief; whole woods of timber were roughly fashioned by thousands of workmen into hasty seats; acres of cloth and crape, gave not simply men, but buildings, the black semblance of woe; special trains brought new crowds from the country to swell the crowd of the town; scaffoldings about clubs and churches, and barriers by roadways, changed the outer aspect of the thoroughfares; whilst shopkeepers, leaving the proper custom of their trades, became showmen, and sold seats, because no other avocation could be so profitably plied." Nor did night put an end to the sound of the hammer. By the glare of torchlight the din was continued; and, until "the small hours of the morning," there were throngs of people circulating on the pavements, and endless preparations. The night was raw and wet—a nasty drizzling rain falling from eve to morn—but this was not sufficient to deter countless multitudes from rambling to and fro on the north side of the Thames.

As the short hours of morning drew near, the crowd became more dense, while the various metropolitan railways having run special trains throughout the whole of the night, there was a constant roar of cab and omnibus traffic. The two bridges nearest St. Paul's, namely, Waterloo and Blackfriars, were also besieged with visitors. St. Paul's, with its illuminated windows, looked grand in the extreme, as seen in the distance, from the latter bridge. Temple-bar was in a state of wild commotion all night long. It was late before the workmen had put the finishing touches to the ornaments that now surround this venerable structure.

The approaches on either side were choked up the whole of the morning, and the scene at the early hour just specified was most picturesque; for although it was quite dark, yet the jets of gas then burning not only exhibited to the view the hangings and decorations, but also displayed a large number of persons already seated in the windows of the adjoining houses. The top of the gateway of Temple-bar was surmounted with massive funeral urns, and a highly ornamental silvered cornice overtopped the arch. The stone-work itself was concealed by gracefully-arranged drapery of black velvet, brodered with silver lace, and, on the whole, a more neat or appropriate decoration has rarely been seen. Soon after three o'clock, those who had the good fortune to enjoy the privilege of admission began to take their seats at the numerous standings along the line, and by six o'clock those in the city and the lower part of the Strand were entirely occupied. By this time, too, a long string of carriages had arrived for the internal ceremony, reaching from the Cathedral to very near Waterloo-bridge.

The weather, fortunately, at this hour gave sign of holding up, and in the course of the next half-hour the neighbourhood of Temple-bar became literally impassable. Where the line of carriages terminated it is impossible to say, but by a sensible regulation of the police, only one line of carriages was permitted to pass along the Strand beyond Northumberland-house. In Trafalgar-square, Pall-mall, the carriage-road was completely blocked up with every description of conveyance, from the mounted chariot to the humble street cab. Magnificent as the procession undoubtedly was, perhaps the grandest sight and the most startling feature of the day was the wonderful collection of people concentrated in the space lying between Ludgate-hill and Hyde-park corner. Every window was tenanted—every available nook or corner was seized upon—every house-top groaned under the weight of people anxious to get a view.

## ITS FORMATION AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

It was late in the night when the body of the Duke, escorted by a squadron of cavalry, was conveyed to the Horse Guards, and placed in the Audience-Chamber, there to remain until the morning. During the greater part of the night the wind howled and moaned without; and, sometimes driven by the cutting wind, sometimes settling down in a thick mist, showers of rain fell upon the many hundreds who thronged the streets.

Before dawn the troops began to arrive, and to take up positions near the ample parade-ground at the back of the Horse Guards, so that they might readily fall into their places in the procession. On the parade a large tent had been pitched; above it

floated the banner of the nation; and under its white canvass edged with green lay the coffin on the car. As the day broke into a kind of foggy brightness, officers were visible, sprinkled over the ground in groups; walking and trotting about was the Duke's horse, under the charge of a groom; here and there policemen scampered, and the sombre assistants of Mr. Dowbiggen, the undertaker, sauntered at their ease. All this time carriages continued to arrive and range themselves. About half-past seven Lord Hardinge drove up; and the concealed proceedings in the tent being completed, signals were made, and the car, suddenly revealed, was saluted by the boom of cannon, while the troops presented arms. Just then the clock struck eight, and the procession began.

## THE DEPARTURE FROM THE PARK.

It was led by some Horse; followed by the Rifles, a compact mass of dark uniforms with their muskets reversed and slung, moving at a slow regular pace, and keeping time to the grand music of the Dead March in "Saul." Soon the dull green uniforms disappeared, and were succeeded by the red uniforms of the Marines, the Duke's Own Regiment the Thirty-third, and the Foot Guards. Dispersed among them were bands, playing the solemn music of the dead. Steadily the men stepped along, especially the Thirty-third, who kept their ranks most admirably, and dressed as if on parade. Close after these came the squadrons of Cavalry, Horse Guards, Red and Blue; the Seventeenth Lancers, the Thirtieth Dragoons, the Eighth Hussars, and the Scots Greys; and in two detachments, divided by bands of Horse, were the nine guns of the field batteries, and the eight guns of the Horse Artillery, remarkable both for the men and horses. The appearance of the cavalry was very striking. The helmets and cuirasses gleamed in the sunshine; the pennons of the Lancers kept up a ceaseless flutter; the plumes of the heavy regiments nodded to and fro; and the gallant bearing of each squadron commanded general admiration.

Separated from these only by Marshalsmen, and falling in at Hyde Park Corner, were the red-coated forms and venerable faces of eighty-three Chelsea Pensioners, each carrying a black wand, and some wearing as many medals as a decorated general officer. In dark-blue frocks, a few of the enrolled pensioners went before Lieutenant-Colonel Garvoch; who, on horseback, bore the Pennon. Then came carriages, bearing the Lieutenant of the Tower, the Wardens of the Merchant Tailors' Company, Sir James Weir Hogg, and others on the part of the East India Company, the Deputy-Master of Trinity House, the Lieutenant of Dover Castle, the Captains of Deal, Walmer, Sandgate, and Sandown Castles, and the delegation from the University of Oxford. In advance of the Guidon, borne by Lieutenant-Colonel Conynghame, were two Pursuivants; and then followed the Comptroller and Physicians of the Duke's household, the Chaplains of the Tower, the London District, and the Chaplain-General of the Forces. Then the Sheriffs of Southampton and London, followed by Colonel Airey, the Military Secretary; and the Companions of the Bath, represented by Sir Loftus Otway, the Honourable Joceline Percy, Lieutenant-General Sandwith, and Sir Joshua Rowe; the Knights Commanders, represented by Earl Cathcart, Sir John West, Sir H. S. Scott, and Sir George Bonham; the Knights Grand Crosses, represented by Sir Edward Blakeney, Sir George Cockburn, Sir George Pollock, and Viscount Palmerston. The Banner of Wellesley was borne by Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Wood; and followed by carriages containing Lord Cranworth, and Sir Knight Bruce, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir John Jervis, Sir John Romilly, Lord Campbell, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Colchester, Major Beresford, Mr. George Bankes, the Duke of Northumberland, the Secretaries of State for the Home and Colonial Departments, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Derby, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Lonsdale, the Archbishop of York, Lord St. Leonard's, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Here, when the procession reached Temple Bar, place was given to the Lord Mayor. He was followed by high military officers connected with the Horse Guards. Then came Prince Albert, in a carriage and six, duly preceded by attendants, and followed by the Marquis of Exeter and the Marquis of Abercorn. Heraldic personages preceded the Great Banner, borne by Colonel Chatterton; and then the Duke's various batons of command—that of Spain, borne by the Duke of Osuna—of Russia, by Prince Gortchakoff—of Prussia, by the Count de Nostitz—of Portugal, by Marshal de Terceira—of the Netherlands, by Baron d'Omphal—of Hanover, by Sir Hugh Halket—of England, borne by the Marquis of Anglesea, supported by the Duke of Richmond and the Duke of Cleveland. Then with the Clarenceux King of Arms and others in front, came the eight pall-bearers—Viscount Combermere, the Marquis of Londonderry, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Seaton, Sir Alexander Woodford, Viscount Gough, and Sir Charles Napier. After these, preceded by a band of music, was the Funeral Car, bearing the coffin, which was covered with crimson velvet banded with gold; and drawn by twelve noble black horses, of huge size and strength, which were draped in black velvet powdered with silver. Sir Charles Young, the Garter King of Arms, drove close behind the car; and after him, in mourning coaches, the Chief Mourner, the present Duke of Wellington; with his supporters and assistants—the Honourable William Wellesley, Lord Charles Wellesley, the Reverend Gerard Wellesley, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl Cadogan, the



Earl of Gifford, Lord Arthur Hay, Lieutenant-Colonel Damer, Lieutenant-General Harvey, Mr. Samuel Bignold, Viscount Wellesley, Colonel Bagot, Lord Raglan, the Honourable Fitzroy Somerset, the Earl of Westmoreland, Lord Burghersh, the Honourable Julian Fane, the Reverend R. Liddell, the Reverend G. D. St. Quentin, Viscount Chelsea, Colonel A. Liddell, Lord Cowley, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Culling Smith, the Marquis of Worcester, the Reverend Dr. Henry Wellesley, Mr. Richard Wellesley, Lord Hatherton, the Reverend Dean of St. Patrick's, the Earl of Longford, Major Pakenham, Captain T. Pakenham, the Honourable Fenton Freke, Lord Burghley, Sir Edmund Hayes, Captain E. Pakenham, Mr. Thomas Thistlethwayte, Mr. Thomas Conolly, the Reverend W. Foster, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. Algernon Greville, the Earl of Ellenborough, Viscount Mahon, Lord Downes, the Honourable Robert Clive, Major-General Anson, Major-General Arbuthnot, Mr. Henry Arbuthnot, Mr. John Parkinson, Mr. William Booth, Mr. Philip Hardwick, and Mr. John Hamilton.

These were followed by perhaps the most touching object of the spectacle—the Duke's horse, led by the groom. In the stirrups of the saddle were placed the boots of the Duke of Wellington with the spurs on, the position being reversed, the heels being towards the head and the toes towards the haunches of the animal. The horse was of a dark brown colour, and was led by a groom in top boots, black frock coat, and wearing a large crape scarf across the body, and crape on the hat.

The band of the Ninety-third, officers and men from every regiment in the service, the Royal carriages, and troops, closed this memorable procession.

#### FROM THE HORSE GUARDS TO HYDE-PARK CORNER.

The route which the procession followed forms four grand divisions. First, from the Parade Ground to Hyde Park Corner, where Apsley House formed the chief object. The private houses and Government offices, Spring-gardens, and Carlton-terrace, were covered by people; and a slope of human faces extended up to and around the Duke of York's column. At Buckingham Palace, the Queen and the royal children, all in deep mourning, appeared on the balcony, and remained until the procession had nearly passed. Excursion-trains had brought up to town thousands of persons; and as soon as we get out of the precincts of Buckingham Palace, the vast numbers of the throng begin to make an impression on the mind. Grosvenor-place, St. George's Hospital, all around Hyde Park Corner, mounting every possible stand were human bodies, peering from every crevice were human faces. Here, as elsewhere, strong barriers had been put up, and police were stationed to keep them, assisted by some light dragoons. Apsley House, and the houses of Baron Rothschild and Miss Burdett Coutts, were closed.

#### FROM HYDE-PARK CORNER TO CHARING-CROSS.

From that point, as we begin the second grand division of the route, houses acquire a new character, and many seemed composed of fronting of human beings; while the pavement on either side is thronged. "The Coventry Club appeared for the day to be in possession of the ladies, who occupied its handsomely-draped balconies. The long screen in front of Devonshire House was fitted up with spacious galleries, which were all crowded. And now, as the procession approached the head of St. James's-street, and passed across the entrances of streets diverging on both hands from the route which it was taking, a new feature of the most remarkable kind began to develop itself. The entrances of those side-streets were completely built up with living masses of men and women, forming, to all appearances, a mound or rampart of heads, which were all duly and respectfully uncovered as the stately funeral car swept by. The windows, too, as far as the eye could reach, had people thrust from them eagerly gazing; and the house-tops, of course, had their adventurous crowds of occupants. It seemed as if the whole world had assembled to witness the ceremonial; for the people were everywhere—built into the walls, swarming in the streets, and clustered like hives on every projection and parapet. When St. James's-street was reached, the double view, first eastwards along Piccadilly, and then down towards the Palace, was singularly impressive. There must have been thirty thousand people within range of sight at this point, and the orderly and respectful behaviour of even the humblest among them, crowded and hemmed in as they were, cannot be too highly praised. The entire breadth of Piccadilly was closed in with an embankment of men and women; numbers of waggons, carts, coaches, and omnibuses having been placed in the road-way to give their occupants a more commanding view." Entering St. James's-street, and passing down to the Palace, and so on to Charing-cross, what we would call the second division is completed. Here Crockford's and the Conservative Club seemed to hold the greatest numbers. At the bottom of the street, the Queen and the royal children, who had left Buckingham Palace, and passed the rear of the procession in the Mall, appeared at the windows of St. James's, close to the main entrance. In the region of the great Clubs were thousands of persons. The Clubs themselves, the Oxford and Cambridge, the Army and Navy, the Carlton, the Reform, the Travellers', and the Athenæum, were swarming, and black balconies were filled with ladies. Few persons were on the pavement in Pall Mall. "At Waterloo-place, however, a very different aspect in this respect was presented; and the view up Regent-street, along towards Cockspur-street, and on the right hand side in the direction of the Duke of York's column,

was really astounding. In addition, however, to the number of people within one's glance at this point, there was something particularly touching in the muster of old officers at the Senior United Service; many of whom looked with unusual earnestness at the great car, as with its illustrious burden, to the roll of drums and the fitful strains of martial music, it rolled upon its way. The Haymarket and Trafalgar-square were, like Waterloo-place, great centres of attraction. At the latter point there could not have been much less than 40,000 people assembled; and the National Gallery, the roof of which was covered with spectators, borrowed from the scene a grace and animation which it never knew before." On the arrival of the Speaker's State Carriage at Trafalgar-square, the troops saluted the carriage, thinking it contained Prince Albert. Upon the arrival of the royal carriages the mistake was discovered for the first time, and the troops then paid their respects due to his Royal Highness. From

#### CHARING-CROSS TO TEMPLE-BAR

formed another section. The character of this was wholly different. "The demonstrations of respect became parochial, and the churches formed the great centres for spectators. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement Danes, and St. Dunstan's, were honoured with larger congregations than had probably ever visited them before. Thousands of people filled the spacious balconies that surrounded them, and we trust that the funds which the parish authorities have been enabled to realize may be large enough to be substantially useful to the charities to which they are to be applied. All the cross-streets leading out of the Strand presented in a still more striking manner the appearances which we have described at earlier points of the route. The shop-windows had been turned to account in a most marvellous way, and enclosed numbers of full-grown people, compressing themselves for the occasion into the dimensions of charity-school children, and looking perfectly placid and resigned under circumstances that would be ordinarily regarded as amounting to the *peine forte et dure*. It is rather a singular fact, that the only attempt at a motto or inscription to the memory of the Duke was that suspended over the entrance to Exeter Hall—"Non sibi sed patriæ."

#### TEMPLE BAR TO ST. PAUL'S.

Temple Bar was strangely decorated with black druggot and gilding, and jets of gas flamed away. Here the procession entered the fourth section of the route. The crowds were as great as at any other part; but the aspect of the scene was changed by the soldiers who filed off on either side, and formed up and down the street as they came into the City—from Temple Bar to St. Paul's Churchyard. Everywhere, as the car passed along this magnificent line, through the ranks of the nation, each head was bared. Several of the houses in Fleet-street were hung with black cloth, and some in the Strand, adjoining Temple Bar, were similarly decorated. At one house was an inscription in white letters on a black ground, "Rest in peace." On another house were the words, "Britannia mourns." Throughout the morning the bells of St. Clement Danes and St. Dunstan's churches were tolling. Almost every one had some symbols of mourning, while many were dressed in deep black.

#### THE SCENE FROM THE CHURCHYARD.

Arrived at the Cathedral, the *Times* describes the scene as viewed from the balcony over the Western grand entrance—"A mart of commerce has become a garrison. St. Paul's is invested. In the enclosure before us Queen Anne looks down unconscious upon a guard of honour, at present waiting about in groups, as soldiers do, their arms piled near the balustrades. There is a clear sweep of road in view; the sun is behind us, and will be for these two hours, and we can see every thing as distinctly as possible all the way to Farringdon-street. You see the road-way clear and empty, as you might see it at four o'clock on a summer's morning; but there is contrast enough on the pavement on either side of the street. There people are jammed as close as human beings can be, until the spot where Ludgate-hill is intersected by Ave Maria and Creed lanes, beyond which the crowd may not come. The houses seem bursting with people—every window is full, and the roofs bristle with heads. Some of the roofs have awnings put up, to protect those who stand upon the tiles or leads from the weather. Everything speaks of crowd. The street-lamps are left lighted, either because the lamp-lighters could not get at them to put them out, or because they could not have lighted them again. We can hear the hum of an innumerable multitude. They are as quiet as such a multitude can well be, but every now and then raise their voices to a shout when some person is in distress, or from any cause must be removed, or when an unfortunate dog rushes along, bewildered and alarmed. There is a stir among the soldiers; they are getting into order. The Life Guards ride into the Churchyard from Dean's-yard. There is a slippery bit of paving at that gateway, and one of the horses falls; the rider has a narrow escape, but, though evidently shaken, he is not materially hurt, and, like a soldier, he mounts again and proceeds upon his duty. Later in the day another horse fell there. A host of infantry now approach, advancing up Ludgate-hill in single file, one file on each side of the street. The train seems interminable. They pass the church, and clear off in an easterly direction. It is now eleven o'clock. These files of infantry have ended, and after an interval the general procession comes. It is still military. Sometimes there is a succession of guns, sometimes dense masses of the Guards. At intervals there are the bands of various regiments. It is very striking, these successive bands; as one

passes by the church, and the music dies upon the ear, the notes of the next band begin to be heard, taking up the wail. Major-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who commands the troops employed, is riding about, and giving the requisite directions. Now come the eighty-three Chelsea Pensioners, wearing their medals—it is a company that seems to excite general interest: the soldiers went past the church, the pensioners go in. Next, the 'one soldier from every regiment'—an interesting group. The procession now begins to be one of carriages and mourning coaches; and the time consumed in setting down their occupants at the doors makes this part of the proceeding rather tedious. The Sheriffs' carriages approach, but they are hardly in keeping with a funeral procession; their gay decorations require some signs of mourning about them on such an occasion. The Speaker is there, in his quaint state carriage; and the Lord Mayor, in that capacious vehicle of his, which, after all, the citizens have seen in procession in November before. Now come three royal carriages, with those noble horses which it is a treat to see: the third carriage brings Prince Albert. We cannot see him, but the salute as he passes the troops proclaims his presence. We miss the foreign batons, but it is because they are carried in closed mourning-coaches. All eyes now watch for the funeral car. It is drawn by twelve black horses, three abreast, and covered with velvet, presenting such a dark foreground that we can hardly see whether the car is drawn by horses or not. The car is driven in at the Churchyard gates, and drawn up in front of the great Western door: the relations of the Duke are set down at the side entrance. After them follows that touching sight, the horse led after the bier of its master. There still remains a very interesting passage. Officers and men from every regiment in the service march past. The Churchyard from the entrance up to the car is cleared; the coffin is there before all eyes; the Duke of Cambridge, the commander, stands at the gate with his sword drawn in his hand; and the men who represent the whole army of England march slowly and sadly by. There has not been a more striking or effective circumstance in the proceedings of the day. The soldiers seem to be impressed with the situation: it is the final token of reverence for their departed chief: it is rendered in solemn silence. It closes the procession, with the exception only that the carriages of the Sovereign here most appropriately follow."

The car arrived at the entrance of the Cathedral at ten minutes after twelve. Here something was wrong in the machinery constructed to move the coffin from the car; and the old Generals had to wait until it was remedied. The delay, it appears, arose from the necessity of taking down the trophies in order to have the bier, which rested on a turn-table, swung round. Meanwhile, the clerical staff of the Cathedral had come to meet the body at the grand entrance; and there they stood, in a cutting wind, in double lines. Sir William Napier sat on a kettle-drum; his brother Sir Charles was actively moving hither and thither; Lord Hardinge standing; and the Marquis of Anglesea, with uncovered head, seemed to think that age could stand exposure to cold as well as youth. The display of orders, stars, and ribands, was remarkable. At length the difficulty was overcome; the coffin glided from the car; and the procession disappeared into the Cathedral.

#### INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL.

The interior of St. Paul's was metamorphosed. Burning gas ran round the building in sinuous lines following the architecture, and encircled the whispering gallery. This was a grand and simple idea; but, unfortunately, sufficient care had not been taken to exclude the sunlight; and there was, therefore, a strange blended light, red above the jets of gas, and fading away into a negative hue, very unsatisfactory to the eye. Moreover, the gas had been kept down in proportion to the admission of daylight; so that there was no more light in the Cathedral than on an ordinary day. Under the dome, on either side of the area, rose two segments of an amphitheatre. Here were allotted out the seats of the two Houses of Parliament, on either side of the amphitheatre; the foremost seats being occupied by the Ministry, the Judges, and the high functionaries of state. In a small space close to the nave, sat the Oxford deputation; in a large space to the East, were an array of officers of both services, forming tolerably broad belts of colour, blue and red, bespangled with orders; and on the other side sat the Ministers from foreign countries. Above the Lords and Commons towered two huge galleries, fifty feet high. In the nave, South and North, were seated a dense body of citizens, fringed at the lower edges with military. In the gallery beneath the organ, devoted to peeresses, were the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary. The Duchess of Wellington sat alone. In the gallery overlooking Ludgate-hill sat Lord John Russell and the private friends of the Dean. In the centre of the area was a platform, with an opening into the crypt; and ranged round this were seats for the chief participants.

The interior arrangements were so imperfect, that many persons who had arrived early, not having any guide, lost themselves in the mazes of the vast edifice, and did not get places until late. Painters were finishing black window-boards; and even while the procession was solemnly filing in, the sound of the hammer was heard. This, it is said, was owing to a strike among the workmen, which left the contractors powerless. The men were, it appears, too wearied to continue longer. To the same cause must be attributed the neglect to close some of the windows, and thereby to shut out the daylight. The following extract



from the *Examiner* by no means exaggerates what came under our own personal observation:—"In the Cathedral the grossest inconveniences were undergone. Egregious was the mismanagement of every detail connected with the public accommodation left to the charge of the Cathedral authorities, and the police on duty under their directions. After imperative instructions to all ticket-holders to apply for admission at a certain hour, the gates of the Cathedral remained closed for more than an hour beyond the time appointed, during which all who had left their carriages not to cause obstruction were themselves obstructed, and left waiting in the damp and darkness of a raw November morning. The policemen in attendance found it too great a trouble to indicate the several entrance doors, but they seemed to find it very pleasant to watch great crowds collected, and patiently waiting for an hour or so, behind supposed doors which led nowhere. When admission was at last effected, it would appear almost incredible, yet is most true, that no printed intimation, nor a single person stationed at any one of the staircases, pointed out even the direction of the seats mentioned on the tickets. They were reached by the exhaustive process. The right passage was not discovered till all the wrong passages were successively attempted. Ladies were escorted about hopelessly by the half hour together, through labyrinths of deal in search of the precise plank they were to sit upon. The right place was in no instance pointed out, and in very few found. The best seats were seized by those who had no title to them, the worst were left as the reward of those who had failed to follow so good an example, and the only bill posted on the walls requested their luckless occupants, in civic English, not to quit 'until the ceremony had left the Cathedral.' Such were the arrangements in St. Paul's for accommodation of the public on the morning of the solemn pageant."

As the Cathedral began to fill, the perceptible effect of the colour of the divers uniforms was manifest. Groups of military men came fast upon each other. The rich but modest uniform of the Line, the bolder and saucier costume of Dragoons, Hussars, and Horse Artillery, the tartans of Highland regiments, and the sombre coats of officers of the Rifles, soon began to enrich the lower benches of the nave. The members of the *Corps Diplomatique* were, perhaps, the first to occupy the seats specially reserved beneath the dome. Amongst them was Count Walewski, glittering in the uniform of France; and though the Emperor of Austria had expressly forbade the attendance of a deputation from the Austrian army on account of the treatment of Haynau, Count Colloredo de Waldsee, the Ambassador of Austria, as well as the officers of the Imperial Austrian Consulate General, were present. Soon Commodore Napier made his appearance; then Sir John Macdonald and Sir Willoughby Cotton; then the Duke of Brabant and the Prince of Flanders, fair-haired youths in Belgian uniforms; then Mr. Hume, with the white neck-tie he promised to wear, Count Walewski, and Sir James Graham. Heralds in gaudy tabards ran about; the great Law-officers entered; and soon the Chelsea Pensioners, tired with their long march, tottered up to the seats in the nave allotted to them. Mr. Disraeli took his seat between Major Beresford and Mr. Christopher. The Earl of Derby, the Earl of Malmesbury, Sir John Pakington, and Mr. Walpole, sat together at a little distance. All the Ministers wore the Windsor uniforms.

"The flags borne by the leading personages of the procession had now been planted in the amphitheatre, and the Russian, Prussian, and Spanish Marshals, carrying the batons of the late Duke in their respective services, had marched up, the cynosure of every eye, to the central area. The uniforms of the several countries were very splendid. Those of Spain somewhat resemble our own; the Prussians are dark, but very rich; the Russians the same; but the bearers of the latter were out of sight the most remarkable of the foreign military deputations. Their small heads and Calmuck faces, curiously intellectualized, and lighted up with eyes of wild keenness, and the most penetrating slyness, demonstrated at once the Northern and Eastern races from whom they have sprung, and excited no small degree of admiring remark. The passage of the nave was now tolerably well filled, and the amphitheatre was brilliantly crowded, principally by military men and diplomatists; it was then, perhaps, that the finest effect of the whole day took place—the procession of ecclesiastics, headed by the Bishop of London, who went to meet the corpse. As soon as the obstruction before mentioned was removed, they re-entered the Cathedral, and the funeral-service began. The choristers sang the opening sentences of the Burial Office in magnificent intonation; and as they slowly—very slowly—crept in procession along the nave, they chanted the 39th and 90th Psalms, to music familiarly known as the composition of the Earl of Mornington, the father of the Duke of Wellington. After them, came groups of soldiers, and the foreign marshals, carrying the Duke's several batons; after these, Prince Albert, with the Sword of State borne before him, and a group of officers following.

The coffin was conveyed upon a wheeled bier, the pall flung back, and the white feathers of the Duke's hat waving in the wind which swept up the nave. The car upon which the coffin lay was partially propelled by the persons in charge of the mechanical arrangements, and partly by the private soldiers, gracefully placed side by side with the generals who bore the pall. Among the familiar faces were those of the gallant veteran Combermere, the Duke's right-hand man, now his successor Lord Hardinge, the Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount Gough, Sir Charles Napier, and Sir George

Pollock. Close to the coffin walked, as chief mourner, the Duke of Wellington, supported by the Marquis of Salisbury and the Marquis of Tweeddale; each with the collar of an order placed round the dark cloak in which all the mourners were costumed. A group of these followed; and then a confused mass of servants, soldiers, and the general public. The procession took a considerable time to defile up the nave, stopping every now and then to give the choristers time; but at length, and after some delay, the coffin was slipped from the wheeled bier to the platform, and the mourners and pall-bearers ranged themselves around it. The eldest son of the late Duke stood at his father's head; the generals, his father's old companions in arms, on either side of the coffin; and the foreign marshals at the foot. Prince Albert, in a field-marshal's uniform, stood in the centre of the South side. As soon as the coffin was placed upon the platform on which it was to descend, the Duke's hat and sword were taken away, and a cushion and his coronet substituted. Dean Milman then read the remainder of the service in a clear and sonorous voice; and the choir—which, although it might have been stronger, contained many of the best voices in London—sang the "Nunc dimittis" to a chant adapted from Beethoven, and a dirge by Mr. Goss, the organist of St. Paul's, containing striking trumpet passages, leading to the very solemn and effective Dead March in *Saul*; in the midst of which the coffin slowly sank away from the gaze of thousands of eyes fixed upon it, into the darkness of the tomb. The disappearance was very striking. The platform with the body stood for one moment as firm in appearance as the floor; the next—both were gone. Dean Milman resumed the part of the burial service spoken when the body is in the ground. At its conclusion, Garter King of Arms proclaimed the style of the deceased in the usual form, reciting the brilliant catalogue of the titles and offices of trust and honour held by the deceased; a wand was broken, and the fragments flung down upon the coffin. Then the Benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of London; Mendelssohn's "Sleepers awake" was chanted—and the Duke of Wellington lay buried in St. Paul's. The last Amen was instantly followed by a gun, and a flourish of trumpets outside the Cathedral, giving notice of the conclusion of the proceedings.

When all was ended, the soldiers marched off to their quarters by various ways, none returning through the route traversed in the morning. There was, strictly speaking, no return of the procession, for, as a procession, it terminated on arrival at St. Paul's. Up to twelve o'clock on Thursday night, the mass of people were still in motion, and the main thoroughfares as thronged as ever—still the greatest order and decorum continued to prevail, and nothing, as far as we could learn, took place to mar what had been so nobly and solemnly done in the day.

It is almost needless to say that the day was everywhere kept a close holiday, not only in the metropolis, but in all the principal cities of the Empire.

Some accidents happened in the course of Thursday. A man was killed by falling from a roof near Charing-cross into a back yard. Two women were trampled on in the City; and three or four persons were knocked down, but not seriously hurt, in attempting to cross the Strand. A fire broke out in Bedfordbury, Covent Garden; but, through the judicious secrecy practised, the crowd knew nothing about it; and engines arriving, it was put out.

#### THE POPULACE.

Some journalists devote special attention to the conduct of the people throughout this memorable ceremonial. Within London on Thursday were congregated, it is estimated, a greater population than was contained by all England three hundred years ago—a greater population, probably, than all Scotland has now—double the population of all Lancashire now—very far greater than the population of London itself in that year of the Great Exhibition, which appeared then the culminating point of the age of great cities. This horde of mourners (says one writer) who would outnumber the entire population of Paris, in the Paris season, had on Thursday to concentrate themselves on ground not more than three miles in length, and not more, at any point, than two hundred yards in breadth, half of that breadth being taken from the public and kept clear for the procession. No general who ever lived ever held away over an army so numerous; and no general who ever lived, had he had such an army to dispose of, could have manoeuvred such a mass of men on to such a ground within thirty hours. Yet this mass, without orders, without concert, did take up their ground, kept their ground, and dispersed themselves within fifteen hours, in perfect order, peacefully, and contentedly. London for two days has been in a condition of apparent anarchy—business suspended, shops along miles of streets closed, and crowds, "off work," sustaining in the great thoroughfares connecting the City with the West-end the aspect of a fair. On Wednesday night there was even some appearance that at last the resources of the London provisioning had been exhausted—for meat was not to be found; and there was in gay and serious circles jesting and frightened talk of a possible famine. In the august days of the Exhibition there was nothing like it; and even precedents as to her present Majesty's coronation had to be pooh-poohed. But in all the anarchy there was the perfect order of a people disciplined in self-government, self-reliance, and trusting obedience to the law. A couple of thousand of policemen served as the guides, rather than the guardians, to keep undisturbed peace among the mighty multitude which

even for its helpless disorganization might be supposed to be dangerous to itself. Are we, therefore, not correct in saying that Thursday witnessed a marvel in modern history? The moral of the spectacle is not to be lost sight of; for though the people—the masses—were in their places to see a great sight, they were also (the patient endurance of the loss of a day's pay proving something) in attendance in the genuine character of mourners for the man who, in the last twenty years of his life, breathed an atmosphere of undisturbed popularity; and as we conceive that there was a nationality in the obsequies of the Duke of Wellington, this, among other of its significations, may be remembered—that the "democracy" recent First Ministers have undertaken to defy, stood the trial of the most difficult day the streets of London ever knew without the development of any traits but such as should make even English ears proud of their countrymen.

The police reports of Friday do not record a single outrage arising out of the preceding day's ceremonial.

#### ANECDOTE OF THE LATE DUKE.

The following interesting anecdote of the deceased Duke—illustrative of his well-known love for children—was published in many newspapers soon after his decease, and now appears in Messrs. Ingram, Cooke, and Co.'s "Wellingtoniana:"—"About ten years ago, the son of Mr. Kendall, the Duke's favourite valet, was spending a day at Apsley House, when, on his father answering the bell, young Kendall, unperceived by his parent, ran up stairs after him. The boy unconcernedly entered the room where his father was receiving orders, and 'seeing a gentleman with very white hair,' as the little fellow afterwards said, on relating the circumstance, 'I went back immediately.' The Duke asked, 'Whose boy is that?' Kendall, rather alarmed, replied, 'It was my son, your Grace, and I hope you will excuse the great liberty he has taken in daring to follow me into your presence.' 'Oh,' said the Duke, 'that is nothing; I was once a boy myself. But I did not know you had a son, Kendall; send him in, and leave him with me.' The boy was accordingly ushered into the presence of the Duke, who kindly shook him by the hand, and asked him if he knew who he was. The boy replied, 'Yes, sir,' but, instantly checking himself, said, 'Yes, your Grace.' 'Oh, my little fellow,' said the Duke, 'it will be easier for you to call me sir; you call your schoolmaster sir, don't you? Then call me sir, if you choose, to-day.' After a few more remarks in the same kind, familiar tone, the Duke said, 'Well, can you play at draughts?' The boy replied in the affirmative. The Duke reached his draught-board in a moment, and sitting down by the side of a small table, challenged the boy to a game, giving him two men. The game proceeded, and the boy lost, although he afterwards said: 'I really thought I should have beaten him the second game, but he laid a trap for me, and laughed because I did not see it.' The game ended, the Duke asked the boy to write his name, and exercised him in spelling and geography, asking him to spell 'Constantinople,' and to tell him where that city was situated. The boy having answered satisfactorily, the Duke said, 'Well, you shall dine with me to-day; but, as I shall not dine yet, perhaps you would like to see my pictures?' The boy smilingly assented, and away went the Duke and young Kendall to look at the pictures. After showing him the gallery, and explaining the different subjects, the Duke said, 'Now I will show you my statuary.' After he had gazed upon the statues for some time, the Duke asked the boy what he thought of them, adding, 'They are important fellows.' The boy said he did not admire them so much as he did the pictures. The Duke said—'I thought so; but tell me which is the most like your schoolmaster.' In this task the boy had not much difficulty, for all of them, save one, had large moustachios. Pointing at what was evidently a bust of the Duke himself, the boy said it was the most like his schoolmaster. The Duke laughed heartily, and said, 'Oh, indeed; well, he is a very good man of his sort.' After this, the Duke said, 'Come, now we will go to dinner; I have ordered an early dinner, as I suppose you dine early at school.' 'We dine at one o'clock, sir,' said the boy. 'A very good hour,' rejoined his Grace; 'I did so when I was at school.' The Duke and young Kendall sat down to dinner alone. Having said grace, the Duke observed to his young guest, 'I shall have several things brought to table, and I shall help you to a little of each, as I know little boys like to taste all they see.' The repast being ended, the Duke shook him by the hand and dismissed him with the words, 'Be a good boy; do your duty; now you may go to your father.'

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

REOPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—By permission of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the public were admitted on Monday from 12 till 8; and during the remainder of the week the hours of admission are from 8 till 8; and, to persons specifying the hours between which they desired to be admitted, tickets will be delivered from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m., at the Excise-office, Broad-street, and at the stores of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Buildings, in Smith-street, Westminster. No person will be admitted without a ticket, and the number of admissions will be limited to 700 within each hour. The interior is fitted up and lighted as on the day of the funeral. The daily papers call for the admission of larger numbers at one time. It appears that large quantities of tickets have been obtained by men who sell them at the Cathedral for what they can obtain—some having the impudence to ask as much as 2s. 6d.



**THE DUKE'S DECORATIONS.**—The various orders and decorations of the late Duke of Wellington, which were exhibited at the lying-in-state at Chelsea Hospital, will be on view at Messrs. Gerrard's, Pantion-street, Haymarket, in the course of this week. The decorations will be exhibited in a large glass case, upon black velvet, the batons being placed in front.

**THE HALL AT CHELSEA HOSPITAL.**—It is understood that the Hall will be open to visitors for some weeks, and that the funeral car will be added to the other imposing features of the Hall of Lying-in-State.

**PROPOSED WELLINGTON MEMORIAL.**—It is proposed to raise a subscription—which the Queen has commenced by giving a thousand pounds—for the establishment of a "school or college, to bear the name of the Duke of Wellington, for the gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous, education of orphan children of indigent and meritorious officers of the army. Institutions more or less national already exist in which the advantages of such an education can be obtained by the children of soldiers, of naval officers, and of the clergy; but no such provision has been made in favour of officers of the army, a class of men peculiarly liable to casualties, by which their families are often left in a condition of the most painful pecuniary embarrassment, and under circumstances in which the necessarily stringent regulations of the War Office preclude the possibility of any relief from public funds." The Premier, Lord Chancellor, and other notables have subscribed to the fund. "No payment will be required until the total sum subscribed shall amount to £100,000." Such a memorial is undoubtedly far better than any number of indifferent statues.

**THE ARMY.**—A general order has been issued from the Horse Guards, expressing the high approval of the General Commanding-in-Chief of the judicious and successful arrangements of Major-General the Duke of Cambridge, and the conduct of officers and men. "The presence of the troops was most welcome throughout the procession, and at the various points at which they were posted, not only assisting the civil authorities in preserving order, and preventing accidents, but as being that class of their fellow-countrymen who, trained under their illustrious commander, will, on all occasions, endeavour to follow his perfect example of preferring the strict performance of his duty to every other consideration." In stating that the troops have returned to their respective head-quarters, or the depôts of the regiments to which they are attached, the *Times* says:—"The troops in the line of the procession, after the funeral had gone through Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill, will never forget, they say, the hospitality and kindness of the inhabitants and those who occupied the windows in these localities. Some fair and generous hands began by presenting some biscuits to the soldiers, and their example was soon followed in all directions; from the houses on both sides of the streets more substantial ammunition, in the shape of sandwiches and fowls, were given until every soldier had made a good meal. The occupants of the seats also showered silver and copper among them wrapped up in paper, and some of the men say they received as much as 4s. in that manner."

**HYDROPATHY MISAPPLIED.**—Joseph Stringer, an iron-founder at Sheffield, has died under "atmopathic" treatment. He went to Mr. Melling's atmopathic and hydrophatic baths, and having told Mr. Melling that he was suffering from rheumatism, had a hot vapour-bath; afterwards he was enveloped in a cold wet sheet, and subsequently a dry one; a cold wet bandage was wrapped round his body, and his legs were bandaged with wet cloths from the toes to the knees. He was conveyed home in a cab, and died in a very short time after his arrival there. Besides suffering from rheumatism, he had disease of the heart in a very advanced stage, and had been warned of the danger of any excitement; but he was silent on these matters to Mr. Melling. The treatment at the bath for rheumatism caused a fatal congestion of the internal organs, from the disease of the heart, and a fatal syncope ensued. Surgeons had no doubt about the causes of death. Mr. Melling was examined. The jury gave this special verdict:—

That the deceased died in a state of syncope, brought on by intense congestion of all the internal organs; such congestion having, as appears by the evidence, been produced by the deceased having, at his own request, been subjected to a hot vapour-bath, and afterwards to a cold wet sheet and bandages, when labouring under a disease of the heart; of which, however, the person applying the bath was ignorant. The jury recommend that, in any doubtful case, vapour-baths should not be given without a medical certificate that it would be safe to administer them.

**ANECDOTE OF MR. WEBSTER.**—Before railroads were built, Mr. Webster was forced one night to make a journey by private conveyance from Baltimore to Washington. The man who drove the wagon was such an ill-looking fellow, and told so many stories of robberies and murders, that, before they had gone far, Mr. Webster was almost frightened out of his wits. At last the wagon stopped, in the midst of a dense wood, when the man, turning suddenly round to his passenger, exclaimed fiercely, "Now, sir, tell me who you are." Mr. Webster replied, in a faltering voice, and ready to spring from the vehicle, "I am Daniel Webster, member of Congress from Massachusetts!" "What," rejoined the driver, grasping him warmly by the hand, "are you Webster? Thank God! thank God! You were such a deuced ugly chap that I took you for some cut-throat or highwayman."—*American paper.*

#### MORTALITY ON BOARD A WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMER.

The steam-ship "La Plata," with the mails from the Pacific and the West Indies, arrived at Southampton on Thursday. She brings home a sad story. Three days after leaving St. Thomas's, the yellow fever appeared on board, and carried off, in succession, the commander, Captain Allen, Mr. Elliott, the purser, and seven of the crew. At Southampton, the "La Plata" was boarded and inspected by Mr. Wiblin, the health-officer of the port; who withheld pratique, and refused to allow the landing of the mails. A report was handed to him of the health of the persons on board; from which it appears, that besides the nine who have died, there were "twenty-one invalids ill during the voyage, including the doctor—seven invalids from the 'Great Western,' eight from the 'Thames,' and three from her Majesty's ship 'Highflyer';" and that they had no disinfecting fluid but chloride of lime. Upon the reception of this report by Mr. Powell, the Collector of Customs, a conference was held with Mr. Lankester, the Mayor of the town, Captain Austin, R.N., the Admiralty-Superintendent of Packets, Captain Barton, R.N., the Company's Superintendent, Lieutenant D'Aranda, &c., which resulted in the determination of the Collector to permit "La Plata" to remain at anchor in the river, but debarred from any communication whatever with the shore, till a report of the circumstances of the case had been forwarded to the Commissioners of Customs. It was expected that "La Plata" would be ordered to the quarantine anchorage at the Motherbank, for ten days from the date of the last death on board. In the meantime, the Collector of Customs consented to permit the mails to be placed in a boat, in charge of Lieutenant Gardner, the Admiralty agent of the ship, and towed down to the lazaretto at the Motherbank, there to be fumigated, and returned to Southampton for transmission to the General Post Office. None of the passengers had suffered.

The passengers on board "La Plata" were on Friday afternoon permitted to land, although their luggage was still detained on board the vessel. Two other men, understood to be invalids from the company's ships in the West Indies, died during the night of Friday, their deaths, however, being in no way connected with the yellow fever.

On Saturday morning Sir W. Pym, the superintendent-General of Quarantine, arrived from London, and, accompanied by Mr. Wiblin, the quarantine officer of the port, and Captain Barton, R.N., proceeded on board "La Plata" to examine the invalids, and to make an inspection of the sanitary state of the vessel. Reaching "La Plata," they afterwards issued a certificate to the effect that the convalescents were proceeding most favourably, and, having ascertained that there have not been any fresh cases of yellow fever for the last seven days, they decided that the interior of "La Plata" was in a most healthy state, and have consequently released her from quarantine. In accordance, however, with the wish of the quarantine officers, "La Plata" hauled down the quarantine flag, got under way, and steamed out into open water, where the ceremony of committing to the deep the bodies of the unfortunate men who had died was performed with due solemnity; the funeral duties being impressively performed by the Bishop of Sydney in person. After this "La Plata" headed towards Southampton, and entered the docks about 4 o'clock, the passengers' baggage being immediately landed and cleared by the customs and dock authorities. On Friday the Bishop of Sydney, who was a passenger, refused to leave the ship until the unfortunate invalids on board had either recovered or should be removed to more suitable quarters on shore.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.**—On Friday night the house of Mrs. Woodhill, jeweller, No. 5, Sion-place, Clifton, near Bristol, was burglariously entered, and the following very valuable property abstracted:—About 100 gold rings set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, &c.; 30 gold lockets, of various sorts; 39 gold pencil-cases, a large number of silver pencil-cases, five gold chains, and three gold necklaces, several silver butter-knives, several gold brooches, silver chains, guards, &c., and a large number of valuable gold pins set with precious stones. The police are making every exertion to detect the burglars, but at present they have not the slightest clue as to who the guilty persons are. It is supposed, although the inmates of the house did not hear any noise, that the burglars must have been in some way disturbed, for they left behind them a large number of valuable articles of silver plate.

**THE LATE ACCIDENT AT RED-HILL.**—Mrs. Mary Cloves, of 18, Regency-square, Brighton, who met with a compound fracture of the right leg at the accident which occurred near the Reigate Station, on the Brighton Railway, on the 1st inst., died on Saturday evening from the result of the injuries which she then received. There is to be an inquest.

**UNPLEASANT SURPRISE.**—One evening last week, the wife of a baker in High-street, Edinburgh, had a very strange and alarming surprise. After shutting the shop, she went up stairs to "make the bed;" when, to her astonishment, if not absolute terror, she discovered a body among the bedclothes, dressed in red! She screamed, and her screams brought her husband from the room below; who seized with vigorous effort the red man, and dragged him to the floor. After investigation, he discovered his subject to be a soldier, who had got a little top-heavy, and, fighting his way home to head-quarters, had found them in the baker's bed.—*North British Daily Mail.*

#### EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The voting for the Empire commenced at Paris on Sunday. The *Moniteur* states that 105,000 electors voted in Paris on that day, being about one-half the total number of registered electors. The rural arrondissements Sceaux and St. Denis are not included in these returns. Accounts received by the Government from thirty-five towns, some of them important, show that on an average half the total of the electors voted. Of the army of Paris 20,077 are stated to have voted "Yes," and 353 "No." The *Daily News* correspondent writing on Sunday evening says:—"I have been to several of the polling places, and have observed a marked falling off in the attendance of voters as compared with December 20. There is nothing like a crowd anywhere. People straggle in two or three at a time, and I have seen many of the voting-rooms tenanted, for the space of many minutes, only by the president of the bureau and the polling clerks. The wetness of the day may in some measure account for this, but I hear in all quarters that the abstentions in Paris will be very numerous. I hoped to have sent you as a curiosity a printed bulletin with the word "No" upon it. But although I have made extensive personal searches, and have sent to inquire at more than a dozen polling places, I have not been able to procure one. Bulletins with the word "Yes" are thrust into your hand in every street, but believing that if any "Noes" existed I must have found some, I presume that the printers have been prohibited from issuing any." A telegraphic despatch in the *Patrie* says that the people in the neighbouring departments were going in crowds to vote; it appeared like a general *fit*. The clergy joined the population, and in the churches prayers were offered up in the midst of an immense assemblage for the success of the President.

At the clubs the favourite dates mentioned for the approaching changes are December 2 for the proclamation of the Empire, the month of January for the marriage with the Princess Wassa, and May 21 for coronation.

The *Moniteur* has published an announcement of the reduction of the army. It has excited great surprise, as the reduction is only 30,000 men, whereas the lowest number previously spoken of was 50,000. The *Moniteur*, however, endeavours to show that since Louis Napoleon has been in power he had before, by successive steps, reduced the army to the extent of 40,000 on the effective force of the Republic, and this further reduction will make a total reduction of 70,000; so that the effective force on the 1st of next month will be 10,000 less than in January 1848, under Louis Philippe. That is, there will be some few over 350,000 men. It has been remarked that this announcement was made public on the day of the Duke of Wellington's funeral. The *Times* is credulous of the sincerity of this announcement:—"It is a significant circumstance that the very same *Moniteur* which announces this reduction calls out the whole conscription of 80,000 men for the year 1853. Meanwhile, the *cadres* of the discharged soldiers of the line remained complete, and a few days would suffice to recall the whole force into complete activity. Moreover, we have reason to believe that Louis Napoleon has long entertained plans for the formation of other corps under the name of Gendarmerie, which would constitute a more permanent, and probably a better force, than an equal number of the line, because they would remain longer in the service. The Gendarmerie already amounts to about 25,000 men, who are all picked troops, more highly paid than the line, and permanently enrolled. The desire of the Government seems to be to form select bodies of troops, to revive the Imperial Guard and the Regiment of Guides, and to obtain by these changes the nucleus of an army not liable to be influenced by all the changes of the conscription. It may be remarked that this measure is not published in the usual form of a decree, but merely in a paragraph of the Government journal expressing the intentions of the President." The Government considers the reduction even of 30,000 men as so important as to have it intimated by its diplomatic agents to foreign Governments as an indication of its pacific policy.

The Belgian House of Representatives, in committee of sections, has considerably altered the press law submitted by Ministers. All the sections agreed to strike out those words making street-cries and public speeches offences; and the words "shall have wickedly attacked their authority" are strongly objected to, on the ground of their vagueness.

Lord Minto has addressed a letter from Genoa to an eminent public man at Turin [name not published] denying that he had called on the King, or had any hand in the formation of the Cavour Ministry; which, he says, "is for me a subject of deep and well-felt satisfaction—which must, in my opinion, consolidate the constitutional government in Piedmont—which does honour to the King, and must be agreeable to his subjects." The Florence correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

The Grand Duke braves it out. He affects to despise the execration of Europe, and causes it to be understood that the imprisonment of the Medici is but a slight foretaste of the zeal which he is prepared to exhibit as a true son of the Church. He has been heard to say, "I will root out heresy from my dominions, though I should be regarded as the bloodiest tyrant known to history."

I have now to announce the sweeping expulsion of the Lombard, Roman, and Neapolitan refugees. About one thousand individuals, but slightly, if at all, compromised in the political troubles of their own states, or they would not have been permitted by Austria to remain



here from 1849 to the present time, have received an order to quit Tuscany within five days. Some among them are men of rank and fortune, whose expenditure, added to that of their fellow-countrymen, has been of late the chief support of the rapidly decaying trade of Florence. An expenditure of at least £160,000 per annum will be lost to Tuscany by this measure. The refugees will, of course, proceed to Piedmont, now the only asylum in Italy of constitutional liberty.

The appointment at Turin of a Cavour Ministry has greatly enraged the Jesuits, and every art that can be employed to overturn it, backed by French and Austrian influence, will be unscrupulously used.

Tuscany, which may now be regarded as Austrian, is already becoming almost as intolerable as a prison for the residence of English families. They live under the strictest surveillance, and those who had children at school have been obliged to withdraw them from the inquisitorial and rigid precautions adopted to prevent the inculcation of any principles not in harmony with those of Rome.

The accouchement of his duchess is daily expected, and with it the liberation of the Medici, "as an act of special favour."

The Danish Popular Chamber, in its sitting of the 17th, voted, after a long and stormy discussion, an article of the Conscription Act, declaring that the troops raised in Denmark should never form part of the German Federal Contingent. This resolution is in direct contradiction with the principle of the unity of the monarchy, which has lately been asserted at so great a cost.

Further intelligence from the United States confirms the reported election of Franklin Pierce by an overwhelming majority. In only two states, Massachusetts and Vermont, had General Scott a majority, amounting to 17,300 votes. Pierce's majority, in twenty-nine states, amounted to 196,200, giving him something like 178,900 votes over Scott—being the greatest electoral triumph ever achieved at the Presidential election. A letter from Concord, New Hampshire, to the *Washington Union*, says, the democrats of that place became wild with delight, on receiving the news of the election of General Pierce, and that the President elect was apparently the only self-possessed, calm, and quiet man in the place on that night. He received the victorious bulletins announcing his success with scarcely a change of countenance, and soon after quietly retired to bed. The letter adds:—"His habits are plain and unostentatious. His practice yields him a large income, and he is generous to a fault. It is said in Concord by those who know him well that he will spend his Presidential 25,000 dollars every year. The health of Mrs. Pierce is too feeble for house-keeping, and so, with their only child, a smart boy of a dozen summers, they board in the private family of W. Williams, a respectable citizen, engaged in the extensive manufactory at this place of coaches, omnibuses, and railroad cars. The house is a most beautiful frame building, shaded by a line of noble old elm trees. We attended the 'south church' (Congregational or Presbyterian) last Sabbath, and General Pierce was there as usual, a regular and devoted attendant upon Divine service. He left Concord on Wednesday afternoon for a day's visit to his brother at Hillsborough."

The information that another grand expedition was preparing to leave the shores of the United States, to be directed to St. Domingo, is now confirmed. This powerful expedition is fitting out in the United States under the pretext of availing themselves of the emigration decree just passed by the Dominican Congress. It has opened the doors to the American adventurers who project the establishment of a foothold in St. Domingo, where the expeditions might assemble, and thence concert their attacks more conveniently upon Cuba.

The steam-ship "Crescent City" had arrived at New Orleans from Havannah, where she had been permitted to land her mails and passengers. Notice was, however, given by the Cuban authorities that the like favour would not be again granted.

Advices from the city of Mexico announce that the extra session of Congress met on the 15th of October, and on the following day it was resolved to impeach the Minister of Justice; Camares, the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Laudovoll, the chief clerk in the War Department. The papers state that the city was in a state of ferment, and the Government in great alarm.

#### THE GOLD FIELD OF AUSTRALIA.

Gold has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Adelaide. From Sydney the correspondent of the *Melbourne Herald* writes, on the 2nd of August:—"A gold field has been discovered at Bingara, in the Gwydir district, which promises to rival Mount Alexander itself. The Commissioner, Mr. Bligh, sets forth the richness of the deposit, and applies for further assistance in the way of police. Just as at Ophir and the Turon, a great deal of gold lies strewn about the surface. The distance is estimated at 430 miles from Sydney, of which the Maitland steamer disposes of 120, leaving 300 miles of bushy country to be travelled in the best way you can."

The *South Australian Register*, of August 27th, says:—"The estimated number of persons on the gold field was between 400 and 500, and at least 200 persons were met on the road, carrying tin dishes and other implements or working tools. Three gentlemen, well known in this city, dug up some of the earth, and, in one spadeful, discovered two round nuggets about the size of peas. In every spadeful of earth particles of gold were discoverable. The gold is of beautiful colour, and in many instances the precious metal accompanied by pieces of quartz as transparent as crystal, and others which, though opaque, appear to have all the

purity and delicacy of white cornelian. The official reports of the Colonial Secretary and Commissioner Bonney confirm the foregoing statements. The Government assayer has received instructions to engage the requisite staff and prepare the necessary machinery for coining, if that measure should be deemed desirable. On August 18th, no less than 9,488 ounces of gold were deposited for assay, the estimated value of which is £33,682, which, added to the quantity previously lodged, gives a total of £956,186. The securing of the coming harvest is becoming a matter of great anxiety."

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship "Chusan" arrived at Sydney on August 3, and occasioned great excitement. The voyage out occupied 75 days. The vessel took out the first detailed account of the effect produced in London by the gold discoveries. A subscription has been started at Melbourne to present the captain of the "Chusan," the first to inaugurate direct steam communication between the mother country and the colony, with a silver vase containing 2,000 sovereigns.

Advices from Port Phillip (Victoria) are to September 2. In the yield of gold there has been no falling off. The animation and confidence of all parties in the colony was daily increasing. The total quantity of gold exported to England, from the date of the first discoveries up to the 31st of July, was 1,265,640 ounces, or about £5,000,000, from Victoria, while from New South Wales, up to the 14th August, it was £2,007,012, at the colonial price of 65s. per ounce, or about £2,500,000 actual value. New deposits were constantly announced, a place called Korong, about thirty miles from Bendigo, and another called Anderson's Creek, near Melbourne, being among the most prolific spots. Some fresh fields in the neighbourhood of Ballarat are also mentioned as realizing the highest anticipations. The price of gold had risen to 67s. 6d. in consequence of the arrival of about £200,000 in coin, and the expectation of further supplies. The prosperity of the miners, and the probability of the ultimate establishment of a Mint, caused, also, an indisposition to make hasty sales.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Paris correspondent of the *Atlas* relates a story to the effect that, during the recent disturbances, a newly elected provincial mayor of high character was arrested in mistake for his predecessor, a Red Republican who had died, and was sent off to Cayenne before the mistake was discovered.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The Brazilian Government is said to have made a request to our own to withdraw our cruisers from their coast, as they wish to have the suppression of the slave-trade in their own hands, for which purpose they have ordered six men-of-war steamers to be built in England.

ABD-EL-KADER.—Count Bacciocchi's mission to Constantinople is connected with Abd-el-Kader. It is reported that the Porte has expressed its willingness to grant the Emir an asylum, but it will on no account consent to act as his gaoler.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY died at Naples on the 9th instant, after a short illness. He is succeeded by his cousin, Arthur Bertram Talbot, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Talbot.

MOVEMENTS IN POLAND.—Letters from Kalisch state that important movements of troops are going forward throughout the entire kingdom of Poland.

THE REV. HENRY MANNING, former Archdeacon of Chichester, and at present a Roman Catholic clergyman, has arrived at Rome.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S INTENDED.—Madame Palmyre, the fashionable dressmaker of Paris, has gone to Moravia, where the Princess Wassa is now staying. The *Vienna Lloyd* states that the family of Wassa is making preparations for the marriage of the Princess, who lately went over to Catholicism, with the future Emperor of France.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA, and the royal princes, on Thursday attended a solemn service at the garrison church in Potsdam, in commemoration of the late Duke of Wellington. The commemoration service at the garrison church here was attended by the British ambassador and several other members of the diplomatic corps.

THE SHOTTISHAM GIRL.—The believers in Elizabeth Squirrell are advertising for subscriptions to defray the costs of prosecuting those who have defamed her character. This is too good. We should like to see the Court of Queen's Bench engaged in trying the question whether Elizabeth Squirrell does really and truly live without eating, and perform the various natural functions without the ordinary means of exerting them.—*Bury Post*.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE OF UTAH.—In his recently-published "Expedition to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah," Captain Strausburg, of the United States army, gives interesting particulars of that natural phenomenon. The first view that the party obtained of this extraordinary lake is well described in the following words:—"At our feet and on each side lay the waters of the Great Salt Lake, which we had so long and ardently desired to see. They were clear and calm, and stretched far to the south and west. Directly before us, and distant only a few miles, an island rose from 800 to 1,000 feet in height, while in the distance other and larger ones shot up from the bosom of the waters, their summits appearing to reach the clouds. On the west appeared several dark spots, resembling other islands; but the dreamy haze hovering over this still and solitary sea threw its dim, uncertain veil over the more distant features of the landscape,

preventing the eye from discerning any one object with distinctness, while it half revealed the whole, leaving ample scope for the imagination of the beholder. The stillness of the grave seemed to pervade both air and water; and, excepting here and there a solitary wild-duck floating motionless on the bosom of the lake, not a living thing was to be seen. The night proved perfectly serene, and a young moon shed its tremulous light upon a sea of profound unbroken silence. I was surprised to find, although so near a body of the saltest water, none of that feeling of invigorating freshness which is always experienced when in the vicinity of the ocean. The bleak and naked shores, without a single tree to relieve the eye, presented a scene so different from what I had pictured in my imagination of the beauties of this far-famed spot, that my disappointment was extreme." This intense repose is broken at times by the presence of myriads of wild fowl. "The Salt Lake, which lay about half a mile to the eastward, was covered by immense flocks of wild geese and ducks, among which many swans were seen, being distinguishable by their size and the whiteness of their plumage. I had seen large flocks of these birds before, in various parts of our country, and especially upon the Potomac, but never did I behold anything like the immense numbers here congregated together. Thousands of acres, as far as the eye could reach, seemed literally covered with them, presenting a scene of busy, animated cheerfulness, in most graceful contrast with the dreary, silent solitude by which we were immediately surrounded." The water is described as one of the purest and most concentrated brines known in the world,—clear and transparent as the diamond; and on analysis it was found to contain twenty per cent. of pure chloride of sodium, with about two per cent. of other salts.

#### POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 24.

#### PARLIAMENTARY.

##### THE FREE-TRADE DEBATE.

The House of Lords adjourned at five o'clock yesterday evening; and some of the most distinguished peers repaired to the lower House, which was densely crowded both by visitors and members.

Soon after five o'clock, Mr. VILLIERS rose to move the resolution given elsewhere. He began by stating why he felt it his duty to persevere in his motion, notwithstanding the request that he would postpone it until after the financial statement. He characterised the paragraph in the Queen's Speech relating to our commercial legislation, as an unworthy evasion; which imposed upon the House the obligation of coming to an intelligible and final decision upon the question at issue. He repelled, therefore, in the charge of factiousness. After denouncing, in strong terms, a policy whereby the price of food was enhanced to the labouring classes—which involved moral and social considerations—he insisted upon the justice of recognising the enormous advantages which had resulted from the repeal of the corn-law. He disclaimed any desire to displace the present Ministry; he wished to encourage them in the path upon which they had tardily entered, and by agreeing to his resolutions, the House would have a security for their continuance in this right career. He read a variety of statements to prove the economical and financial advantages of reducing the price of food. He objected that the Government resolution limited the acknowledged improvement to the working classes; whereas his resolution affirmed that Free-trade contributed to the general prosperity of all classes, and he cited authorities to show that the agricultural interest itself was never in a more healthy state than at present. The farmers, indeed, suffered grievances; not, however, attributable to the withdrawal of Protection, but to certain laws pressing severely upon that class. He concluded by repeating that in pressing his motion he did not wish to disgrace Ministers, or to make it a test of confidence, but to obtain a more distinct expression of the views of the Government, and to pledge the present Parliament to a settlement of this great question.

The resolution having been seconded (by Mr. EWART, we believe),

Mr. DISRAELI immediately rose, amidst profound silence. He began by showing that the question was not that of Free-trade or Protection, but of confidence or no confidence in the Government; for it had been expressly stated, that the Ministry had broken their pledges, and that the Protectionist party had perpetrated, since 1846, "enormous mischief." To rebut these allegations he traced the history of affairs from 1846. He and his friends opposed the repeal of the Corn-laws because they believed it inimical, first to the interests of labour; and secondly, to the agricultural interest. They had never sought the abrogation of that repeal. The Minister who carried it did not approve the alteration of the sugar duties, though he consented to that of the Navigation Laws. Thus there was not a simple division of the House into the two parties, Free-traders and Protectionists; and thus complaints arose successively from the agricultural, the colonial, and the shipping interests. It was only inquiry and compensation, not restitution, that was asked session after session. On the second of the subjects named, a committee was granted. Of its fifteen members only three were Protectionists. That committee decided in favour of a differential duty on foreign sugars. The gentlemen opposite must take their share of "the enormous mischief" [laughter].

That intense Free-trader, the noble lord the member for London—the noble lord who, after the gracious



speech from the Throne—after the speech of the First Minister of the Crown—after the notice which I gave of the amendment which I intended to propose to-night, which even the hon. and learned gentleman the member for Wolverhampton has deemed so satisfactory—the noble lord who, after all that, had the courage to rise up in his place and say, that the question to be decided to-night was, whether we should retain Free-trade or return to Protection,—I thought I listened to the tones of the appropriation clause when I heard him [cheers and laughter],—that noble lord who, on the night when it was proposed that there should be a call of the House, had the audacity to make this declaration, came down to the House when he was First Minister of the Crown, and owned that his legislation on the subject of the sugar duties had been rash, precipitate, and injurious—that its action had been far more rapid than he had contemplated, and asked leave to introduce a bill immediately to suspend the change of duty, and prolong the protection which he himself had taken away [loud cheers].

In 1847, the farmers were receiving high prices for their produce, and made no effort to return Protectionists. In 1850 the pinch came, the pressure was acute, and their cries were heard. Did their representatives demand the restoration of Protection? No; they said,

"We opposed the repeal of the Corn-laws on two grounds. The first and most considerable ground was, that it would injure the interests of labour; and the second and subordinate ground was, that it would possibly do injury to you. We are not satisfied that the interests of labour have been injured by the change. We cannot, therefore, lend ourselves to the cry that it has been so" [laughter from the Opposition]. I can only tell the hon. member who laughs that in a deliberative assembly it would be better for him to meet argument with argument. If my arguments are not sound, or my statements not accurate, let him expose them [hear].

In 1851, he carried a motion for inquiry by all but ten votes. Ministers tendered their resignation, and Lord Derby might have taken office, but that he was the head of a party who deemed it unwise to disturb the legislation of 1846 [a laugh]. He proposed, at that time, only a countervailing duty. In 1852, knowing that a dissolution was impending, they scrupulously refrained from bringing on the question. But the Whig Government fell to pieces from internal dissensions, and office was thrust upon Protectionists. Immediately on his (Mr. Disraeli's) re-election, Mr. Villiers—the stormy petrel of Protection, who always appeared at a particular crisis [laughter]—asked whether he intended to propose a return to Protection. The Government referred the question to the people. Before the dissolution, however—

There were important as well as technical reasons which rendered the lapse of at least two months inevitable. The lapse of double that time would have allowed us to carry measures of the greatest importance to the State. The two measures which we considered of paramount importance were, the one for the defence of the country, the other for the reform of the Court of Chancery. The measure for the defence of the country was received with derision by the noble lord the member for the City of London [cheers from the Ministerialists]. He exhausted all his powers of amiable cynicism upon that measure [laughter and cheers]. He revived and reorganized the Opposition; and, as if the trumpet of political warfare could not sound in that ear without his wishing to take the trenches of the enemy, I really thought the Government were to be upset on the Militia Bill about a month after they had acceded to office. There is no form of ridicule and no prophecy of disaster which the noble lord and others did not bring to bear upon the absurd scheme of a militia raised by voluntary enlistment [laughter and cheers from the Ministerial benches]. Yet the party which had perpetrated "enormous mischief" persisted in their course; and they carried their measure, which has met with eminent and unprecedented success, and has given to this country a powerful and popular force [cheers].

As to their Chancery measures—

Why, even one whose generous conduct to the Government I never can forget, and whose amiable and popular character in this House men on all sides acknowledge with pleasure—even the accomplished and noble lord the member for Tiverton (Lord Palmerston), could not help warning us, though in a sunny and friendly way, not to embark in a Chancery suit [a laugh]. Her Majesty's Ministers did embark in that Chancery suit, and I am proud to say it is the greatest and most successful Chancery suit—and I believe, also, the most popular with the people of England—that has ever been witnessed [cheers].

Before coming to the elections, he would further show that another party besides the Protectionists were chargeable with "enormous mischief." Mr. Gladstone supported his (Mr. Disraeli's) motion for a revision of taxation, with winning eloquence; Sir E. Buxton declared that total ruin had fallen on the sugar colonies; and Mr. Gladstone again raised his eloquent voice against Free-trade in shipping without reciprocity. Yet they must not refer to recent legislation except in terms of unqualified panegyric! More than all, the Whig Premier himself acknowledged in the Royal speech, the sufferings of agriculture, prolonged protection to the sugar colonies, and admitted only last June the distress of the shipping interest. There was but one party, then, perhaps but one person—who had a right to make the speech they heard to-night, namely, the member for Wolverhampton:

I sat in this house a great many years with the hon. and learned gentleman, and I had the honour and gratification of his acquaintance for many years before either of us, I dare say, thought of having a seat in this house. I remember two qualities which he possessed—precision of thought and concinnity of expression [laughter]. Whatever may be the faults of his resolution, I find no fault with his speech. His speech is the same he has always made [laughter]. I make the observation without a feeling that approaches to a sneer. I may say that he may look back with proud self-complacency to the time when I remember him sitting on almost the last

bench, and bringing forward, with the command of a master of the subject, never omitting a single point, and against all the prejudices of his audience, the question of the corn-laws [cheers]. There were no cheers, then, from the followers of Sir R. Peel [loud cheers]. There were no enthusiastic adherents, then, in a defunct Whig Ministry [renewed cheers]. On the contrary, the right hon. member for Carlisle came forward and threw his broad shield over the territorial interest of England [cheers], and anybody but the hon. and learned member for Wolverhampton would have sunk in the unequal fray. I honour, respect, and admire him, but I cannot agree to his resolution [a laugh], and I will give you, if you will let me, the reasons why I cannot do so.

Having ascertained the results of the election, they had no hesitation what course to pursue—they bowed to the will of the people. The agriculturists felt they had been fairly beaten, and were not ashamed to confess it.

But in what way are you going to meet them? You are about to meet them—I will not say with the insult of a bully, because that would not be a Parliamentary phrase [cheers and laughter]—but I do say that in no wise or politic spirit could these resolutions have possibly been framed [loud cheers]. I have already acquitted the hon. and learned member for Wolverhampton of being the father of his own resolutions, and therefore he cannot be offended at anything I may say about them. Sure I am that those who have a powerful sympathy with something else than Free-trade have concocted these resolutions [cheers].

Their conviction they had frankly embodied in the Speech. They did not think it right to make the Queen speak like a partisan; and for that reticence they had the example of a great constitutional authority—Lord John Russell. Mr. Villiers's motion was, first, unprecedented, and, secondly, impolitic. The majority returned in 1833 never thought of forcing the minority to declare the Reform Act a "wise and beneficial measure." In 1835, Lord John Russell—though never deficient in well-regulated party feeling [a laugh]—might well have called upon the House for such a resolution, but did not. The followers of Sir Robert Peel might accede to power to-morrow—how would they like it, were he (if he could descend to such arts) to propose a resolution declaring the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill "a wise and beneficial measure." By carrying this resolution they might destroy a government, but they would also establish a precedent that would destroy other governments—

The hon. and learned member for Wolverhampton says that the duties of Ministers are merely nominal. I can only express a hope that if he is to be a member of the new Government, he may not be disappointed as to the amount of toil he will have to undergo. I am the last man to refrain from doing justice to the civil servants of this country. Their devotion to the public service is, I think, one of the most beautiful features of our system. They have not public fame, but they have the appreciation of those whom they support and assist [hear]. But, Sir, even with that support, I can unaffectionately say that the toil and responsibility which in these days devolve upon men holding office could not be borne by any set of men who were not sustained by their own feeling of self-respect, as well as by a fair support of Parliament [hear, hear]. I say it for myself, and in the name and on behalf of my colleagues, that we neither seek to be, nor will we be Ministers on sufferance [Ministerial cheers].

The right hon. gentleman then concluded as follows:—

If I had only personal feelings to consider I should now sit down; but I think, without vanity, and speaking in the name of the Government, that there is, in the circumstances in which we find ourselves placed, something which a sense of duty may justify me in looking beyond personal considerations. We believe that we have a policy which will conduce to increase the welfare, content, and prosperity of the country [cheers]. I hope it is not an unworthy ambition to desire to have an opportunity of submitting that policy to Parliament [cheers]. But I am told that that is not to be the case. Now, although I have too much respect for this House to condescend to advocate the cause of a Government, yet I will say something on behalf of a policy. I will not, therefore, without a struggle, consent to yield to an attack so unfair as that to which we are subjected [cheers]. I will not believe, remembering that this is a new Parliament, that those who have entered it for the first time, have already, in their consciences, recorded their opinions. On the contrary, I believe that they will listen to the spirit and to the justice of the plea which I put before them to-night [hear, hear, and cheers]. It is to those new members, on whichever side of the House they may sit, that I appeal with confidence. They have just entered, many of them after much longing, upon that scene to which they have looked forward with so much firmness, suspense, and interest. I have no doubt they are animated with a noble ambition, and that many of them will hereafter realize their loftiest aspirations. I can only say, from the bottom of my heart, that I wish that, whatever may be their aim in an honourable career, their most sanguine hopes may not be disappointed. Whatever adds to the intelligence, eloquence, and knowledge of the House, adds also to its influence; and the interests of all are bound up in cherishing and maintaining the moral and intellectual predominance of the House of Commons [cheers]. To the new members, therefore, I now appeal. I appeal to the generous and the young, and I ask them to pause now that they are at last arrived on the threshold of the sanctuary of the constitution, and not become the tools and victims of exhausted factions and obsolete politics.

Mr. Disraeli then read his amendment, and sat down amidst great cheering.

Mr. BRIGHT followed in a long and effective speech. He began by alluding to the significant circumstance that Mr. Disraeli had described himself and his party throughout his speech as "Protectionists," and reminded the right hon. member of various occasions on which his friends, if not himself, had brought forward motions directly against the present commercial system of the country. The argument of the right hon. gentleman was mainly one of recrimination; he had sought simply to show that others were as bad as himself. The

House had met to agree to a final verdict upon the question; and he asked whether Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Villiers was the proper person to draw it up. He denied that the corn-law was given to the landed interest to relieve them from peculiar burdens; and maintained that denial with historical facts and statistics. The old corn-law was always the law of the strong, and had caused nothing but calamity. He read, amidst the laughter and cheers of the Opposition, a long list of Protectionist professions made by several right hon. gentlemen at the last election, as well as similar professions from a large number of their supporters. He found members of the Government avowing themselves willing to bow to the country's decision. It was that course which he now advised them to take. Why did they not fall in a manly manner in the cause of those who had trusted them with a fidelity that had never been exceeded? And if they could displace their successors on any other question, let them do so as speedily and effectively as they could. The hon. gentleman, after severely taunting Mr. Disraeli with not having contributed a single feather's weight towards the present prosperity of the country, while men whom he reviled had spent the whole of their political lives towards that end, concluded by expressing his hope that the House would set its seal irrevocably to the charter of free industry [loud and prolonged cheering].

Mr. K. SEYMOUR spoke briefly for the amendment, and Mr. F. PERL for the original resolution.

Lord PALMERSTON said all must be convinced that a reversal of the policy of 1846 was impossible; but it was fitting that Parliament should express its opinion, and to give that opinion the weight it was desirable that it should carry, it was important that it should be expressed, if not with unanimity, by as large a majority as possible. There was not one word in the original resolution to which he was not ready explicitly to subscribe; but he considered not merely his own opinion, but the opinions of others. There was a large party who had honourably yielded their original convictions to the overwhelming opinion of the country. The resolution proposed by the Government, he thought, contained the fullest acknowledgment of the benefits resulting from the present system of commercial legislation, and pledged those who voted for it to adopt that policy for the future. He could not see how any one who voted for it could shelter himself under an ambiguity. All the country cared about was, what Parliament was to do; it did not care, and ought not to care, about the private opinions of gentlemen. He wished that some middle course could be adopted. The original motion would be either carried or rejected by a very small majority. Suppose it to be rejected—which was not at all unlikely [loud Ministerial cheers]—the impression out of doors would be that the Free-trade party was in a minority in that House; and if it should be carried by ten or twenty votes, would that be a satisfactory result? He had prepared a form of words, which, he thought, would unite the votes of both parties. He hoped the House would consider well the expediency of adopting it.

The following is the noble lord's amendment, which was received with general cheering:—

That it is the opinion of this House that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent legislation which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, has abolished taxes imposed for the purposes of protection, and has thereby diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principal articles of the food of the people.

That this House is of opinion that this policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burthens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people.

That this House will be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with this principle, which, in pursuance of her Majesty's gracious speech and recommendation, may be laid before them.

The adjournment of the debate till Thursday was moved simultaneously by Sir E. B. Lytton and Mr. M. Gibson. The House rose soon after twelve.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE SIXMILE-BRIDGE VERDICT.**—The Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, yesterday, pronounced the unanimous judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench on the application of the Crown to quash the verdict of the Coroner's jury.—Rule refused.

**VOTES ON THE QUESTION OF THE EMPIRE.**—Final result of the election for the department of the Seine:—Yes, 208,616; No, 53,617; voters unpolled, 44,891. The votes of the army of Paris are:—Yes, 20,077; No, 363. The minorities are everywhere insignificant. The *Moniteur* says the result of the vote far surpasses that of December 20. Abd-el-Kader and his suite voted for the Empire at Amboise.

**RUMOURD BETROTHMENT OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.**—The report gains consistency that Prince Frederick William, the heir of the Prussian crown, is betrothed to the Princess Royal of England.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*.

**OLDHAM ELECTION AND MR. FOX.**—There seems every prospect that Mr. Fox will be returned for this borough. In spite of the unnatural coalition between a few of the Cobbetites and the Tories, his chances of success have increased. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights last, Mr. Vincent addressed immense assemblies in the Working Men's Hall. The building contained fully 4,000 each evening; not less than 400 ladies occupying the platform. On the last night the chair was taken by John Platt, Esq. The enthusiasm at these meetings was very great. The middle classes are solely supporting Mr. Fox, and the working men are now rallying in great numbers.

**CORN EXCHANGE,** Mark-lane, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1852.

Since Monday there is a good supply of foreign wheat and Irish oats. The trade since last Wednesday may be considered fully as dear for every article with an increase in demand. Prices as follow:—

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 520 qrs.; Foreign, 16,390 qrs. Barley—English, 4,340 qrs.; Irish, 930 qrs.; Foreign, 1,500 qrs.; Oats—English, 40 qrs.; Irish, 11,470 qrs.; Foreign, 6,140 qrs.; Flour—English, 1,630.



## TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a *Post-office order*, or reference for payment in London.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A copy of the *Nonconformist*, No. 349, is wanted. Postage stamps will be forwarded to the party sending it to the office.

The circular respecting "The Shilling Subscription to European Freedom" has already appeared in our columns.

"A Looker-on" wishes us to insert a letter calling attention to a plurality of offices held by a Dissenting Minister. The church over which he presides is the proper party to call him to account.

"Amicus."—We have satisfied ourselves by a better test—lengthened experience.

Our crowded space this week obliges us to defer attention to several letters we have received.

## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24, 1852.

## SUMMARY.

At length the sepulchre is closed. The dead body that has for two months attracted the reverent gaze of the nation, was on Thursday last borne to its final resting-place through such a multitude as only the greatest city of the world can furnish or contain; and amidst an indescribably impressive scene, let down into the darkness and solitude that befit the inanimate remains of even the loveliest and greatest. The "unsubstantial pageant," so long in preparation, has passed and faded—never, we hope, to return. We do not desire that England may never again honour with a public funeral, a public man—but that when next she puts on sables for a hero, they may not be furnished from the Herald's-office, nor from the Horse Guards. At the burial of a soldier, it was appropriate that the army should be represented, and right that the representation should be imposing. But, if we except the roll of the muffled-drum and the melancholy droop of the craped flags, there was nothing of impressiveness in the military array. The measured tramp was not heard, for the streets were ankle-deep in mud—orderlies galloped about as at a review—the men looked weary and the horses were bemired. The funeral car was bedizened as for a triumph, moved at an uneven pace, and excited curiosity instead of solemnity. The spectators were, in truth, the spectacle.

In the House of Lords, on Friday night, the Earl of Derby gracefully acknowledged the decorous conduct of the people, and the judicious arrangements of the authorities, on this great occasion. It is much to be regretted that the latter clause of the eulogium cannot be extended to the whole of the ceremonial connected with the Duke's obsequies. Two men have died, since our last, from injuries received at Chelsea on Saturday week; and all that has since transpired reflects strongly on the negligence of the responsible authorities. Even to the close of the Hall, on the eve of the funeral, there was evinced a deplorable insensibility to the solemnity of the occasion. And now that the public has been invited to visit St. Paul's Cathedral, while it remains draped and lighted as on the day of interment, there are loud complaints of mismanagement by the parties strangely enough charged with the distribution of tickets.

No longer separated by the invisible hand of an authoritative presence, the occupants of and aspirants to political office join in affray. The Government hasten to strengthen their position by putting good—or, at least, promising—measures on the table; and giving conciliatory replies to the miscellaneous questions of opponents. The Lord Chancellor has already produced a packet of law reform bills, and the Attorney-General for Ireland a series of measures intended to improve the industrial and social condition of that long-afflicted, oft-deluded country. Lord Derby in the one house, and Mr. Walpole in the other, have explained away the ugly circumstance that Convocation was permitted to sit for three days. And, in respect to the Crystal Palace Company's Charter, the noble Earl has volunteered the assurance, that if the law-

officers of the Crown pronounce illegal the opening of public places on Sundays, for payment, the Government will not grant the Charter, but leave it to Parliament to relax or alter the law if it see fit. The Premier further expressed his personal conviction, that the opening of the Palace-grounds on Sunday, so far from being a desecration of the Sabbath, would tend to the social and moral improvement of the people—an opinion in which Lord Campbell cordially joined.

Ministers are reported to have met yesterday, for a second time, their supporters in the House of Commons. We are, of course, quite in ignorance, as yet, of what transpired. Proof that Protection—though humbly begged for burial by its sworn champions, as the body of a vanquished knight was borne off by his squires—is not dead, after all, we find in a letter addressed to the *Times*, by Mr. Paul Fosskett, "a member of one hundred Protection societies," denouncing Disraeli as a traitor, long suspected. And that compensation is still a cherished idea, we have literal evidence in the epistle of the Marquis of Westmeath—who writes from Paris, where he holds himself "at a distance from and aloof from all party," recommending the "scooping" of Lancashire manufacturers by a capitation tax on their operatives! Pretty well that for an absentee landlord!

Regardless of the strife of faction and the antics of titled fools, industry, philanthropy, and science, keep on their world-brightening way. Every now and then we hear the splash of a leviathan steam-vessel, as she descends for the first time upon the waters; and this week we have to record the projection of new docks at Bristol. A number of gentlemen, eminent in the political and commercial worlds, met on Tuesday and Wednesday last, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, to promote uniformity in the laws that regulate the trade of the United Kingdom. And the next morning, these and other gentlemen, joined by the representatives of science, gave another impulse to the good cause of cheap international postage. The true agents, are these, of universal law and order.

Continental matters must this week be compressed into a single paragraph. "The ideas of March are come, but not passed." We, therefore, reserve comment upon the election of the new French Emperor till our next number. Great apathy appears to prevail in Paris, at least, on the subject, but we may be sure that the requisite majority will appear on the official reports. In anticipation of the Empire, a reduction of 30,000 men has been made in the military force instead of 80,000, according to the personal wish (it is said) of the President himself. Some of the circumstances connected with this concession to a peace policy somewhat diminish its importance, and are eagerly laid hold of by alarmist journalists, but the announcement, combined with the presence of the French ambassador at the Duke's funeral on Thursday, and the explicit announcement of Lord Stanley that negotiations for improved commercial relations are proceeding between France and England, and that both Governments are favourably disposed "to making considerable modifications in the present international commercial system," affords ground for hope that Louis Napoleon is not so lost to all considerations of self-interest, and so careless of consolidating his power, as seriously to entertain any schemes of invading England. That Austria is not without apprehension, may be gathered from the anxiety now manifest to patch up a temporary arrangement on commercial matters with Prussia and the Zollverein. Diplomacy has been busy in Lord Malmesbury's "own house," according to the *Herald*, in settling the succession to the throne of Greece. The future sovereign of this troublesome state is to become a member of the Greek, that is, the Russian, Church, of which the Czar is high priest. The scion of the Roman Catholic Bavarian house is to change his religion for State convenience, as the Princess Wassa has changed hers. Upon which the organ of our sapient Foreign Minister gives a shout of exultation! We have elsewhere given some information about the condition of the Madiai and the prospect of their speedy release. Unfortunately, hundreds of other poor Tuscans are in the same position, and equally deserve our sympathy. The fanatic Grand Duke is not only persecuting Protestants, but clearing Florence of political refugees, who look to Piedmont in the hour of tribulation. May they not be deceived!

Every week now witnesses large importations of gold from Australia, and every mail brings us more glowing accounts of the abundance of the precious metal. To the other producing provinces of our great colony in the Southern Seas may now be added South Australia. A very extensive gold-field has been discovered about fifteen miles to the south-east of Adelaide. The first of the line of ocean steamers had reached Sydney, and the second, Port Phillip. Thus the colony is, for the future, brought many thousand miles nearer to the mother country. Happily for the future connexion between them, the Home Government

seems definitely to have abandoned transportation to Australia. Great must be the enterprise and wealth of our dependency at the antipodes when we hear of railways, piers, and banks, being projected on a scale unknown in colonial experience.

General Pierce has been elected President of the United States by so overwhelming a majority as to almost extinguish the Whig party on its present basis. In his person Free-trade has secured a signal triumph. The *Times* New York correspondent also regards his success as fatal "to the spirit of fanaticism"—in which term he is pleased to include slavery abolition. We are disposed to think otherwise. The Whig party has notoriously been broken up by its vacillating policy on this great question. A large minority, as well as not a few of its best men, are already constituted into an independent body, under a Free-soil banner. If the Whigs are to be reconstructed as a powerful party, it must be by the adoption of positive principles of action, including an anti-slavery "platform," which would embrace the seceders. "After the 2nd of November," said Mr. Webster, with his dying breath, "the Whig party as a national party will exist only in history." His prediction has been verified. We watch the issue with lively interest and hope for the cause of humanity.

## WEEKLY PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

## TO THE READERS OF THE "NONCONFORMIST."

THE funeral obsequies of the late Duke of Wellington constituted the most prominent topic in the proceedings of the House of Commons last week. Not, indeed, that much was said on the subject, but that no other business of importance was broached. A few petitions were occasionally presented—a few questions asked—a few unopposed motions for sundry returns were made—and some notices placed on the books. The first Committee of Supply for the session was held, and Mr. Wilson Patten appointed Chairman of Committees, *nem. con.*; Mr. Disraeli moving the appointment without a word of comment, and Mr. Hume seconding it, with a few words of eulogy. But the Duke's funeral seemed to absorb all the interest of honourable members. The declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday morning, that he was not prepared to lay before the House any estimate of the expense incurred for this national pageant, provoked some sharp remonstrances and protests from Mr. Hume and Lord Dudley Stuart, and afforded an opportunity to Mr. Carter, member for Tavistock, for delivering a severe comment on the entire ceremonial. It must have required no little moral courage in so young a member to brave the strong feeling of both sides of the House, and condemn in unqualified terms the absurdity and impiety of showing respect for "the mighty dead." We cannot sympathize with *all* his remarks, delivered amidst perfect storm of groans and other signs of indignation, and we are not sure that the occasion was wisely chosen, nor that the moralist was one whose standing in the House would add weight to his words. But he gave expression to several sentiments worth pondering, and, to his praise it should be recorded, that he did so under circumstances which might well have made even a brave man quail. Certainly, he has metal in him of a reliable sort, and which, if not put into requisition more frequently than affairs actually demand, promise useful service to the people.

On Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, a.m., some three or four hundred members assembled in the House. The Speaker was absent, with the Procession. A little before half-past ten, there was a cry for "Order," and when all were seated, Sir Charles Wood, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to make arrangements for the attendance of the Commons at the funeral solemnities in St. Paul's Cathedral, rose, and gave lucid directions for the guidance of honourable members. Slips of paper, having written on them some one of all the counties of the United Kingdom, and carefully folded up, were put into a green box on the table. These one of the junior clerks drew out one by one, and placed unfolded in the hand of the Chief Clerk, who immediately read out the name of the county inscribed on it—whereupon, all the members representative of any place in the county rose and left the House. Proceeding down the corridors pointed out to them, they descended a flight of stone steps to the esplanade in front of the New Palace, where three or four river steamers were in waiting to receive them. Each steamer having received a sufficient number of passengers, moved on to St. Paul's Wharf, and the company having disembarked, walked up to St. Paul's Chain, crossed the road to the covered way round the churchyard, went round to the west entrance of the Cathedral, entered by the northernmost of the three doors in the western front, passed up the nave between the immense walls of human faces sloping up from the floor on either side, and took their seats under the great dome, facing the peers, and looking down on the bier, which was destined to receive the remains of the late Duke, and to sink with them into the dark



crypt beneath. At the close of the service, most of the members returned to the House in the same manner, and, having reached it, dispersed. All were in simple mourning, and wore ordinary senatorial dress, except Colonel Sibthorp, and one other member, whose name we did not learn, who appeared in military uniform.

Friday, November 19th. It is plain that something unusual is expected to be up to-night. The House is well filled on both sides by half-past four o'clock. After yesterday's solemnity, one might naturally have anticipated that there would have been less than a sufficient number of members to proceed to business. If so, he would be very speedily undeceived. The long files of overcoats in the Cloak Room before prayers show that something of interest has attracted honourable members. Let us look to the notice paper! Ah! Sir A. Cockburn is to call the attention of the House to the Derby petition, and Major Beresford, the Secretary at War, is to be put on his defence for his too celebrated letter to Mr. Frail of Shrewsbury. There reigns over the House an air of impatient expectation. Questions are put to different members of the Government, relating to the national system of education in Ireland, Convocation, and the Cape Constitution, and satisfactory replies are given. Meanwhile, Sir A. Cockburn may be observed in earnest conversation with the Speaker. Mr. Disraeli reads his notice of the resolution which he proposes to submit on Tuesday next, as an amendment on that of Mr. Villiers, and excites a derisive cheer. At length, the member for Southampton rises, and there is a general hush. He has not got through a sentence before the Speaker calls the attention of the House to an informality in the Derby petition, which will preclude any debate on its allegations. It is in reality an election petition, but has not been presented under the conditions which the law prescribes for such. The petition is therefore withdrawn, both sides of the House expressing a valourous desire that the informality may be so rectified as to bring the case to a fair trial, with the least possible delay. And now there is an universal hubbub—many members leave the House—those who remain fall into conversation—and in the midst of the confusion, Mr. Whiteside rises to describe and propose his bill for Law Reform in Ireland. It is full a quarter of an hour before he has gained anything like general attention—but he proceeds with good-humour and ability, and before he closes, succeeds in securing for himself and his bill a fair measure of approbation from both sides. Mr. Hume follows the Irish Solicitor-General, and proposes a call of the House on Monday next. The proposal is not resisted by the Government, most of the members of which go into the lobby with the "Ayes"—but the whipper-in is active with the supporters of the Ministry, and leads them into the "Noes" lobby, much to the chagrin, apparently, of some of them, who do not relish being placed in a minority, in apparent opposition to their own leaders. Mr. Hume's motion is carried by a majority of five—the "Ayes" being 147—the "Noes," 142. The House adjourned a little after 7 o'clock.

The "call of the House," however, was not enforced on Monday. Mr. Hume's motion seemed to have answered its end, and some inconveniences might have resulted from perseverance in it. It was, therefore, after having filled the House almost beyond its capacities for comfort, withdrawn by mutual consent. Need we add, that a very large number of members withdrew with it? The House, however, did not rise, but the Attorney-General for Ireland did, and in a speech, or rather statement, which occupied him upwards of three hours in delivery, submitted a series of useful, practical, and well-considered measures, adapted to place the landlords of that country upon a more equitable footing in relation to their tenants—measures which, besides being offered in a genial tone, had the merit of winning favour on both sides of the House.

Last night the great Free-trade debate was commenced. Mr. Villiers rose and spoke for the first quarter of an hour under evident embarrassment. He then recovered his self-possession, and did admirable justice to his subject, not merely in what he said, but in his manner of saying it. He was followed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose dexterity in evading the strong points of Mr. Villiers's speech, whose audacious forgetfulness, whose severe and sarcastic party hits, and whose tone of offended dignity, might almost have led one to imagine that the Protectionist party, and he, as their leader, were the most ill-used, and cruelly treated body of gentlemen in the United Kingdom. Mr. Bright soon placed this matter in the light in which it is generally viewed by the country. One by one, he went over the election speeches of the opposite party, and showed that, up to the last moment, they remained unchanged. Every sentence told with deadly effect, and when he sat down the position assumed by Mr. Disraeli may be said to have been fairly demolished. Mr. Ker Seymour on the side of the Government, and Mr. F. Peel on the part of the

Free-traders, somewhat let down the previous excitement—not that either of them spoke amiss, but that neither added anything of importance to what had been previously, and more ably advanced. Lord Palmerston then rose, and in a speech full of subtlety or sagacity, as men may choose to view it, suggested a middle course between the rival resolutions, intended to save Free-trade, and at the same time to let the offending Protectionists escape. His proposal was hailed with rapture by the Ministerialists, but was not very favourably received by the Opposition. The debate, on the motion of Sir E. B. Lytton, was adjourned to Thursday. During the early part of the evening, Lords Derby, Brougham, and Lyndhurst, were present, and two Parsees, we believe, in their national costume, sat out the discussion, and appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings.

#### THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.

WE frankly confess that we do not number ourselves with those who think the world will gain anything by destroying that broad margin of sentiment which, in all ages, and in every country, surrounds the yet open grave. We have no great faith in that utilitarian philosophy which laughs at the common instincts of mankind. All men know well enough that the dead are beyond reach of our care—that they are not benefited by our attentions, nor injured by our neglect. But all men who have lost a friend feel a mournful consolation in paying the last tribute of affection to the remains of the departed, and are impelled by the strongest sympathies of their nature to commit his ashes to the tomb with every outward mark of reverent sorrow. Funeral pomp is not so much for the sake of the dead, as of the living. We approach the grave with measured step, and in the trappings of woe, not with a hope of soothing the last rest of the deceased, but to give expression to those sentiments of respect with which his character, or the relation he sustained to us, may have inspired our breasts—and every token of fond remembrance which we place around the sepulchre—the monumental marble, the living cypress, the fresh flowers, or the amaranthine wreath—is but an expedient resorted to by survivors to keep alive those associations which link their hearts and hopes with those who have reached before us

"the undiscovered country  
From whose bourne no traveller returns."

A public funeral must be looked at from this point of view. It is not, as some would have it, *all* folly. There are other standards, and, let us add, higher ones, by which to estimate national solemnities, than that of pounds, shillings, and pence. It may cost us something in money to bury those who are believed to have established strong claims upon a country's gratitude—but it is quite possible for instances to occur, in which to forego all public ceremonial in putting "our dead out of our sight," would cost us, as a people, far more in national self-respect, and in patriotism and virtue. It is well, even individually considered, to recall our indebtedness to others, at the brink of their graves. It is well to give vent to emotions which, because they are disinterested, and because they are stirred by influences from the unseen world, tend to purify, exalt, and spiritualize us. And it is well that the living should be made to feel, that in serving their country, perhaps at the cost of daily self-sacrifice, they are not sowing to forgetfulness and ingratitude—and that every act of true patriotism, besides being pleasant in itself, is also contributing to the force of an appeal, which will hereafter elicit a grand response of affectionate respect.

On the Duke of Wellington's claim to this mark of honour to his memory, we say nothing here. It will not be denied that it has been all but universally recognised. The people may have mistaken the man—but if so, it was a national mistake. The canons by which they estimate public virtue may be essentially erroneous—and, as time advances, it may be hoped that truer ones will be adopted. But it has been for a long time past believed, whether on sufficient or insufficient grounds, that the Duke saved the liberties of Great Britain—delivered Europe from an intolerable scourge—and secured for us all that long and still existing peace under the benignant auspices of which unnumbered blessings have grown up and flourished. He is regarded as the man who, commencing his military career under circumstances of awful discouragement and peril, ended it by breaking the sword of an unscrupulous tyrant, whose selfishness and ambition had laid the nations under a curse—and, when his work of antagonism was accomplished, watched with anxious solicitude over the maintenance of that peace which he had done so much to establish, and the priceless value of which none knew better than himself. As years rolled on, and the old man's character became better understood, his countrymen of all classes, and of all parties, came to look up to him with reverent esteem—and when death gathered him from among the living, there was one spontaneous effusion of respectful regret. The Queen rightly in-

terpreted the feelings of her people when she commanded a public funeral—for it was only by some such solemnity that they could give expression to the world at large of those sentiments which had been begotten in their hearts by the devotedness to their interests manifested by the uniform life of Arthur, Duke of Wellington.

But at this point, our approbation of the Duke's funeral, considered as a mark of national respect, stops short. The ideal was stifled by the actual. It was not a solemnity—it was a barbaric show. It touched no emotion but that of the vulgarest wonder. It excited no sentiment akin to the occasion. It expressed nothing but a very questionable taste. That long array of soldiers—those lumbering guns—the tawdry funeral car—those "heraldic achievements," and almost all the distinctive features of the procession, were good only as a theatrical exhibition—but it is not by such appliances that a nation can fitly testify a sense of bereavement. These are not the means by which the thoughts of the living are turned to the dead—nor is it thus that a country can naturally express respect and regret. The Duke himself was plain in his habits, almost to austerity. His virtues were of the Spartan order. He delighted in simplicity. The people whom he served are insensible to flaring spectacles. It is said that the only object in the procession which touched their hearts was the Duke's horse, with housings reversed, and saddle vacant, led by a groom—while in the Cathedral nothing produced such a thrill of feeling, as the fluttering of the feathers of the Duke's hat, as it lay on the coffin. These little incidents serve to show that the rest of the ceremonial was inappropriate to the occasion. More impressive than the procession were the living walls of human beings between which it moved—more stirring by far, than the music in St. Paul's, exquisite as was that, was the audible utterance in unison by sixteen thousand voices, of our Lord's Prayer. Alas! that on an occasion which above and beyond all others, proclaims the vanity of earthly greatness, art should have overlaid nature, and what was intended for a solemnity should have degenerated into a melodramatic pageant! Not thus, not thus, surely, should a sober people consign to the sepulchre their "mighty dead."

The impression left upon the public mind by the funeral obsequies of the Duke, was of a kind to show how immensely the intellect of the age has outstripped the forms which official etiquette retains on great State occasions. The feeling was everywhere dominant, that the senses had been addressed rather than the sympathies. So much attention was bestowed on the show, that its moral was forgotten. The pageant was out of keeping with the improved spirit of the age. It was a passage from the annals of the eighteenth century thrust into the middle of the nineteenth— quaint, cumbersome, and gorgeous, but not significant. It jarred most unpleasantly upon the idiosyncrasy of the times. It was a compromise between the theatre and the Church. Like those old monkish "mysteries," which, in bygone times of darkness, were got up to shadow forth the truths of religion, its symbols were too gross to express to intelligent men a single spiritual idea. The extent to which this was felt leads us to hope that we have seen the last of such State solemnities—or if, hereafter, a public funeral be allotted to the remains of any of England's worthies, simplicity will characterise the arrangements, and their appeal be directed to the heart rather than to the eye. Such scenes as that looked upon by a million and a half of people on Thursday last befit a country only in which the inhabitants are in a state of semi-barbarism.

The old Duke is buried—and the country has performed for him the last sad offices of respect. The sepulchre has closed over his remains. Our duties are now owing to the living. Let us see to it that they are conscientiously performed! Out of that peace which Wellington achieved for us, we have derived the wonderful progress which has characterised this empire during the last thirty years. Let us cherish it as an inestimable blessing! Let us carefully guard it from infraction! And, especially, let us see to it, that mistaken gratitude to him whose corpse the tomb has received, does not seduce us into any false estimate of martial glory, the hollowness of which few were more deeply sensible of than the Duke himself!

#### THE MODERN EXODUS.

WE are reminded by a friend who looks from a commanding position, and with a closely observant eye, upon every phase of social life, that the statement we recently adopted from the *Times* and the Registrar-General—that our population had actually decreased some sixty thousand within the last quarter of the year—may turn out to be untrue; inasmuch as a considerable item in the calculation on which that statement rested had not been taken into account—namely, the number of emigrants from British ports who are there simply reshipped, having arrived thither from the continent. The omission, we doubt not, is an important one, although we are unable to estimate its precise



value. Something may also be allowed for the immigration, with intent to abide, of foreigners—chiefly Germans—who are sensitively alive to changes in the English labour-market.

There remains, however, to be dealt with, the fact, quite without parallel in our history, that for the five years 1847 to 1851, emigration from the United Kingdom has been going on at the rate of 284,500 persons per annum; and that the rate of departure continues to increase—from January 1 to September 30, 1852, 302,222 persons having sailed; only 35,000 less than the entire emigration of 1851. For the first six months of this year, the registered number of emigrants was 182,986—which is at the rate of 365,972 for the whole year, or rather more than a thousand a-day. What is indicated by this extraordinary migration from a country vaunting the felicities of its position among the nations? what the changes which it may be expected to evolve?

We could wish that upon the former of these momentous questions, the writer in the current number of the *North British Review*,\* had expended more of the acumen and research which he has bestowed upon the latter. His vivid sketch of the "uneasiness" which characterises every class of English society we should like to see extended into an ample portraiture. That a thousand souls are every day quitting their native land at a time when it is not suffering under, nor threatened with, any calamitous visitation, but is enjoying a degree of prosperity not exceeded in the memory of living man, we take to be a fact which the spirit of adventure, though quickened by the lure of wealth for the taking, does not at all adequately explain. For thirty full years have the United States, our North American possessions, and the Australias, held out all the attractions to industrious enterprise which they presented till a year or two since. From 1815 to 1825, wherever a newspaper was read, it was known, that in either of those quarters the labourer was sure of remunerative employment, and the small capitalist of growing into the affluent proprietor. The universal cessation of war left the ocean an open, peaceful highway between the old and the new worlds; and the continued reduction of taxation allowed the rapid accumulation of savings. Yet so few and scattered were they who dared the hardships of emigration in preference to hopeful endurance at home, that till 1825 no register was kept of their departure; they dropped off, the straggling pioneers of a mighty host, uncounted and almost unobserved. In the year named, the total of emigration to all parts was 14,891. In 1831, it was 83,160—in '32, it reached 103,140—by '33, it had fallen to 44,478. Up to 1846, the average of twenty years was 67,300 yearly. The present rate of emigration we have already shown. How is so enormous an increase to be accounted for? Famine and pestilence were undoubtedly the occasion of the Irish migration; those fell powers scourged the people, almost visibly, into any hulk that would bear them from the plague-stricken soil; but even they are not an adequate cause for so general and prolonged a movement. The westward stream is swelled by, if it do not mainly consist of, families who were never exposed to the tooth of hunger or the taint of cholera. It is the farmers and shopkeepers, large and small, who suddenly convert stock into cash, and transport themselves to the States. The love of country has no longer a hold upon them—the hope of national regeneration is utterly extinct. Oppression and demagogism have completed their work. Every shipful that leaves Cork or Galway is a flight from the accumulated evils of misrule, and a reproach upon the idle promises of seductive agitators. The Celtic Exodus, like the Israelitish, is from a house of bondage—from a land darkened by superstition, and plagued with all the grievances of foreign conquest and domestic dissension.

If we classify British emigrants as those who go out, and those who are sent out, it may help us to understand the motives to their expatriation. We do not mean, of course, that there is anything like compulsory deportation going on; and the amount of absolutely pauper emigration is as yet insignificant. But the proportion of the whole number who are assisted to emigrate by philanthropic individuals and associations, by public funds, or by trade-societies, we should much like to know. The Commissioners sent out last year 21,000, and will probably have sent, by the close of 1852, 60,000 more. There are several colonization societies, which sent out an aggregate of 2,677 persons last year, and have proportionately increased their activity. The society set on foot by Sir Charles Trevelyan, for removing the starving peasants of the Highlands and Hebrides to Australia, has already shipped off some 4,000 persons. Mr. Sidney Herbert's society has enabled a considerable number of females to emigrate. Mrs. Chisholm is still active in facilitating emigration in family groups. Now, we believe, that those sent out by the Commissioners are chiefly of the

agricultural-labourer class: young married men, talked into it by the clergyman of their parish, the business settled for them, and themselves en route for the place of debarkation before they are thoroughly awake to the step that severs them for ever from the spot on which their fathers vegetated generation after generation. Sir Charles Trevelyan's *protégés* are a race *sui generis*. It is no secret that the benevolent ladies and gentlemen represented by Mr. Sidney Herbert have experienced some difficulty in finding the people contemplated by their kind intentions: the women they wanted were not very ready to go, while those they could not accept were painfully eager. The utterly destitute cotters of the North—the dull, plodding natives of Dorsetshire and Devonshire—the starveling needlewomen of our great towns—it is these that are sent out; and of such we may deem ourselves well rid, while the change can bring little but good to them. But the thrifty, intelligent artisans who crowd Mrs. Chisholm's group meetings, or rattle their furniture to make up their passage-money—the tradesmen who associate themselves in every locality for company on the voyage—the young people who marry in faith of a home in one of the gold colonies—the sons of professional men, too poor for trade and too proud for handicrafts—the clerks and shopmen who are weary of incessant toil on scanty pay—those, in short, who go out, taking with them habits of diligence and thrift, is their departure, however gainful to the country of their destination, a sign of social health in the land they leave? That is no true home from which the youths and maidens are alike eager to escape—to which the prodigal never returns with tears of penitence and affection. Seeing so many gaze wistfully upon the outward-bound—hearing them that depart congratulated as those who have come into an inheritance—marking the disparagement of the "old country" by those that should leave her, if at all, with a sigh and a vow of eternal remembrance—we cannot prophesy smooth things alone of this modern Exodus. What it is we regret, however, and what we hope, we must wait for another opportunity of telling.

#### THE MILITIA PROSECUTIONS.

We have for some time suspected that the threatened prosecutions for issuing the placards of the Peace Society respecting the Militia force, were intended as a mere *brutum fulmen*, to deter the opponents of our military establishments from interrupting the progress of enlistment. From the paragraph we have inserted elsewhere, such would not appear to be the case. Four tradesmen of Christchurch, Hants, have been brought up before the local magistracy, and bound over to take their trial at the Spring Assizes at Winchester, "for having unlawfully, wickedly, maliciously, and seditiously published a certain libel against her Majesty and Government," *i. e.*, exhibited the Peace Society's placards in their shop windows. Such an indictment almost wears the appearance of a joke, but it is evident the local Justices of the Peace intend mischief, one of them being an Admiral, and another of a name imperishably associated with State prosecutions. We have before adverted to what we believe to be the illegality of the myrmidons of the law entering private houses for the purpose of seizing bills and placards without magisterial warrant, and have also pointed out the importance of these threatened prosecutions, as affecting the free expression of opinion. We earnestly hope that the victims of arbitrary authority at Christchurch and elsewhere will be supported by the friends of Peace and free opinion throughout the country. The question is one of vital importance, and private persons ought not to be allowed to suffer for their public spirit.

#### HOMŒOPATHY AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

In our last number we inserted a letter from Mr. M'Laren in reply to an article which appeared in the *Nonconformist* of November 8, criticising his conduct at a recent inquest. The facts as stated by him have been impugned by Dr. Griffith Jones, in a letter which we were unable to insert for the reasons given.

Mr. M'Laren in his letter lays great stress on doing his duty—that duty consisting in declaring his belief that the means which he thought ought to have been used in the case in question were not used; and because they were not used, that the patient was neglected. His remarks are—"I deemed it my duty to the public and my own manhood to express my sentiments thereon." What Mr. M'Laren's manhood had to do with the matter, it is difficult to divine; but we imagine that the public, while recognising the right of Mr. M'Laren

to believe what he does believe, and to express his opinion on the belief of others, will estimate not very highly that peculiar manhood which caused Mr. M'Laren to embody his medical belief in the form of a legal document, *i. e.*, a certificate of death, which, by its wording, necessitated a legal, and, by implication, a criminal inquiry, that inquiry, as already pointed out in the *Nonconformist* of November 8, obliging an investigation into the merits of a medical question before a jury of non-medical men—men who Mr. M'Laren would, we judge, be the first to designate as unfit persons before whom to place such questions. For our parts, we can have no exalted opinion of the manhood that manifests itself in subjecting a fellow-professional (for Dr. Jones is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and a graduate of the University of Paris) to the inconveniences and the prejudices resulting from having his private practice interfered with and dragged before the public. It is a question of doubt with us whether Mr. M'Laren would regard with a kindly eye the manifestation by homœopathic practitioners of their manhood in certifying, when they have been called in to Mr. M'Laren's patients in a state of danger, and these patients dying, that the patients died of disease, accelerated by the violent means that had been used by the allopathic practitioner previously in attendance. It is true, Mr. M'Laren might console himself in the belief that coroners and public opinion would coincide with him, and that, therefore, such calling him into inquest rooms would do him no harm. This mode of thinking we will not ascribe to Mr. M'Laren, for true manhood will always make him who is influenced by it all the more cautious and sensitive in promulgating opinions against others, who happen to hold sentiments not generally popular.

To conclude, Mr. M'Laren will excuse the suggestion, that, as he himself dates his qualification to practise merely from 1840, as the *Medical Directory* states, it would be well to exercise a little more modesty in expressing his beliefs; it would be well if he would examine into what he designates "the mystical agency of globulistic practice." At least, the public have a right to demand of him, that before he ventures to condemn other medical men (whose *locus standi* is of a date anterior to, and whose reputation is far in advance of, his own), for their use of homœopathic means, he should take steps to ascertain, not by *a priori* reasoning, and that one-sided, but by an investigation of facts, which the homœopathic hospitals afford, the efficacy or the non-efficacy of such means. And we would recommend Mr. M'Laren to learn when he uses, as he does use, the phrase "freedom of opinion," that true liberty consists in that amount of freedom to each one that is consistent with the enjoyment of the same amount by all others; a liberty which, it is to be feared, judging from Mr. M'Laren's proceedings, he does not fully understand.

**MORE COTTON FROM INDIA.**—Mr. Fleming, Secretary to the Manchester Commercial Association, received advice from the Secretary to the Hon. East India Company, on Saturday, that the Court of Directors had instructed Mr. Wm. Rathbone, of Liverpool, to forward to him for sale in Manchester two consignments of cotton: one amounting to 500 bales, per "Chancellor," and the other to more than 1,000 bales, per "Loch Lomond," shipped at Bombay. These are the largest consignments yet made of cotton grown under the experiments making in India to encourage its cultivation there, and they consist chiefly of Dharwar cotton raised from New Orleans seed, the growth of 1850-51. There are, however, amongst this cotton some few bales grown at Schwan and Hyderabad (Scinde), Candish, and Kurrahee.

**THE INUNDATIONS.**—At Shrewsbury, after having been submerged for an entire week, a large proportion of the 550 houses inundated by the Severn have at length obtained relief. The waters began to abate on Wednesday, and have continued to do so ever since. The loss of property has been severe. Iron-bridge, Bewdley, and Bridgnorth, have been considerably relieved from the water, and, at each of these places, the more wealthy classes have come forward nobly to the relief of their less fortunate fellow-creatures. At Shrewsbury, also, large exertions have been made, and the poor sufferers of all sects and creeds have been most liberally relieved. In North Wales the floods have been numerous and destructive, and near Aberystwith, the Ystwith and Rhydol rivers have overflowed their banks and produced great destruction. At Nottingham, in consequence of continued rain, the flood was again rising. In Buckinghamshire the river Ouse has overflowed its banks. In Surrey four lives have been lost by the inundations. At Walton-on-Thames four persons were drowned in a boat. A young man, Mr. Bryan Clark, of Tuxford, in Nottinghamshire, was drowned by falling into a deep drain while searching for cattle.

\* Article—"The Modern Exodus, in its Effects on the British Isles."



## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

## THE PUBLIC FUNERAL.

On Wednesday, during a brief sitting of the House of Commons, Sir CHARLES WOOD brought up the report of the Select Committee on the Funeral of the Duke of Wellington; and Mr. WALPOLE, in order that a record of their proceedings might be entered on the journals, moved the following resolution:—

That on the occasion of the public funeral of Arthur, late Duke of Wellington, Mr. Speaker be deputed to attend on behalf of the House, and that the House do attend in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, where seats have been provided for them.

The resolution was carried.

On Thursday, at half-past ten, nearly three hundred members assembled; and, according to the plan agreed upon by Sir Charles Wood and Lord Hardinge, embarked from the esplanade, in steamboats, which conveyed them to Paul's-wharf. The boats returned with as many members as chose to return at about a quarter past three, but the House did not meet.

On Friday, in the House of Lords, the Earl of DERBY, in moving the adjournment of the House, spoke with evident emotion of the events of Thursday. He expressed deep satisfaction and thankfulness at the more than satisfactory result of the great solemnity. The change in the weather materially assisted in this happy result. But he would be unjust if he withheld his tribute of admiration "at the perfect organization, the admirable arrangements, the entire discipline, with which the whole of that great ceremony was marshalled and conducted, and at the discretion and the judgment which was manifested by all those civil and military authorities who took a part in carrying it out" [cheers]. The temper and patience of the troops and police were most admirable. But justice must be done to another class—

I mean the admirable temper, patience, forbearance, and good conduct, which was manifested by the whole of these incredible masses [cheers]. When we consider how large a proportion of the population of these United Kingdoms was for that single day crowded together in the streets of the metropolis—when you remember, as those at least remember to whose lot it fell to take part in the procession, and who saw it throughout its whole length and breadth—when you remember that on a line of route three miles in length, extending from Grosvenor-place to St. Paul's Cathedral, there was not a single unoccupied foot of ground, and that you passed through a living sea of faces, all turned to look upon that great spectacle—when you saw every house, every window, every housetop, loaded with persons anxious to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of England's greatest son—when you saw those persons (those, at least, within the streets) remaining with entire and unflinching patience for many hours in a position in which movement was hardly possible, and yet that scarce a single accident occurred to the most feeble woman or child amid that vast mass—when, throughout the whole of that length, not only was a perfect decorum preserved, and a perfect and ready assistance given to the efforts of the police and the military, but there was no unseemly desire to witness the magnificent spectacle, no light and thoughtless applause at the splendour of that spectacle, and that the people of England, in the awful silence of those vast crowds, testified, in the most emphatic manner, the sense in which every man among them felt the public loss which England had sustained—I know not, my lords, how you may have looked upon this manifestation of public feeling and good sense and order, but I know this, that as I passed along those lines it was with pride and satisfaction I felt that I was a countryman of those who knew so well how to regulate and control themselves; and I could not help entertaining a hope that those foreign visitors who have done us and themselves the honour of assisting at this great ceremonial might, upon this occasion, as upon the 1st of May, 1851, bear witness back to their own country how safely and to what extent a people might be relied upon in whom the strongest hold of their Government was their own reverence and respect for the free institutions of their country, and the principles of popular self-government controlled and modified by constitutional monarchy" [loud cheers]. And who could forget (his lordship continued) the effect within the Cathedral? When, amidst solemn and mournful music, slowly, and inch by inch, the coffin which held the illustrious dead descended into its last long resting-place, I was near enough to see the countenances of many of the veterans who were companions of his labours and of his triumphs, and was near enough to hear the suppressed sobs and see the hardly-checked tears, which would not have disgraced the cheeks of England's greatest warriors, as they looked down for the last time upon all that was mortal of our mighty hero. Honour, my Lords, to the people who so well know how to reverence the illustrious dead! Honour to the friendly visitors—especially to France, the great and friendly nation that testified by the presence of their representative their respect and veneration for his memory! [cheers.] They had regarded him as a foe worthy of their steel. His object was not fame nor glory, but a lasting peace. We have buried in our greatest hero the man among us who had the greatest horror of war. The great object of this country is to maintain peace. To do that, however, a nation must possess the means of self-defence. I trust that we shall bear this in mind, not in words only, but in our actions and policy, setting aside all political and party considerations, and that we shall concur in this opinion—that, in order to be peaceful, England must be powerful; but that, if England ought to be powerful, she ought to be so only in order that she should be more secure of peace [cheers].

## CRYSTAL PALACE AT NORWOOD.

On Monday Lord PANMURE having presented several petitions from places in Scotland against the opening of the new Crystal Palace on Sundays, the Earl of DERBY said he was glad of an opportunity to call the attention of the House to this subject:—

A good deal of misapprehension prevailed upon it, and he would therefore briefly state how the case stood. When first it was determined to erect the Crystal Palace at Norwood the parties promoting the scheme were anxious to obtain a charter, for the purpose of limiting the liabilities of the shareholders. A memorial has been sent to the Government by the directors of the company, and, as the President of the Board of Trade was not then in the way, he had himself seen them. The negotiations between the Government and the company went on upon the assumption that there was nothing in the law to prevent the opening of the Crystal Palace and its grounds on a Sunday. For his own part, notwithstanding the many memorials he had received on the subject, he had no hesitation in saying that, subject to certain restrictions, to which the directors were willing to submit, the opening of the Crystal Palace on the Sunday, instead of being a desecration of the Sabbath, would be of great advantage to the population of this overcrowded metropolis, by enabling them to avail themselves on a Sunday afternoon of the innocent recreation and amusement provided for them in the beautiful grounds attached to it. If this scheme had involved the attendance of the whole body of exhibitors to explain their inventions in arts, science, and manufactures, and if it had required the presence of a numerous body of attendants to guard and protect them on the Sunday, he might have taken a very different view of the subject. But the representatives of the company had stated to him that their object was to close on the Sunday all the exhibition of machinery, manufactures, and commerce, and merely to throw open their beautiful park, garden, and conservatory, setting aside for that purpose certain hours, which would not interfere with the attendance of the population of London at Divine service in the morning. It was further intimated to him by the directors that it was their intention to run trains to the building itself, to issue return-tickets, and to carry their visitors direct from the locality to London. They would thus be prevented from being scattered over the vicinity, and from being accumulated in the public-houses in the evening. It was also the intention of the directors to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the precincts of the building and in the building itself. Subject to those restrictions, and to the risk of violating them, he still continued to be of opinion that, far from desecrating the Sabbath, the opening of the Crystal Palace on the Sunday would be useful to the population, and would promote the moral and social improvement of the working classes. Since these arrangements had been spoken of, a question had arisen as to whether the opening of the Crystal Palace could not be prohibited under the existing law, and whether, under a certain statute—passed for a very different purpose, and enacting that the payment of money for admission into any place of amusement on a Sunday should be deemed an illegal offence—it could be opened at all. If such were the law, it could only be altered by the authority of Parliament; and he hoped that he might be permitted to say, on the part of Ministers, that if the payment for admission into the Crystal Palace on the Sunday were found to be contrary to the law, they would be the last persons to ask for the enactment of such a provision as would legalize it, however advantageous they might think it for the health, comfort, and morality of the population. If, then, the opening of the Crystal Palace should be illegal—a point which was then under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown—no clause authorizing it would be inserted in the charter. In that case, the clause must be inserted, not by the consent of her Majesty's Ministers, but by the authority of Parliament.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE suggested that it would be a very useful reform of the law, and an acceptable boon to the lower and middle classes, if a law of partnership were passed for this country like that which prevailed in France, and which, to a certain extent, prevailed in Ireland.

Lord CAMPBELL expressed the high satisfaction with which he had listened to the explanation of the noble earl opposite, and a hope that it would prove satisfactory to the great majority of the country. He had been no friend to the establishment of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, but he was a warm friend to its transference to Norwood [a laugh]. He thought that its establishment there would be conducive to morality and religion. He would willingly leave it open on the Sunday afternoon. It would lead to no desecration of the Sabbath, but would prevent the spread of immorality and irreligion. There was now in existence an act of Parliament which prohibited taking of money for admission into any place of amusement on a Sunday. But he hoped that Parliament would relax that law in favour of the Crystal Palace, in consideration of the restrictions mentioned by the noble earl opposite and assented to by the company.

Here the conversation dropped.

## BUSINESS OF THE PRESENT SESSION.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE wished to know the nature of the business proposed to be transacted before the Christmas recess.

The Earl of DERBY replied that the object of the House in meeting before Christmas had been to consider the expediency of any alteration in our commercial system, and to close for ever the controversy with regard to Protection and Free-trade. From the result of the late elections he had felt it his duty to advise her Majesty to declare that the principle of unrestricted competition had been definitely adopted by the wisdom of Parliament. After making this explicit statement the Government might have rested, but it went further, and announced its budget for an early day, from the details of which the country would be enabled to judge of the sincerity of the Government and the wisdom of its policy. An attempt had been made in the lower House to anticipate discussion by a resolution to which no member of the Government could agree; but it would be well if those who were about to support that motion would consider not only how to overthrow the Government, but how they could form an Administration if it were overthrown. Having said so much, he would now answer the noble lord's question, and state that it was not the intention of

the Government to propose any other important measures before Christmas.

After some further observations from Lord CLANRICARDE, and a rather warm altercation between Lord WODEHOUSE and Lord DERBY, which ended in an explanation, their lordships adjourned.

## THE TRIAL OF STRENGTH—CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On Wednesday, Mr. WILSON communicated to the House the terms of Mr. VILLIERS's Free-trade motion:—

That it is the opinion of this House that the improved condition of the country, and particularly of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent commercial legislation, and especially of the Act of 1846, which established the free admission of foreign corn; and that that Act was a wise, just, and beneficial measure. That it is the opinion of this House that the maintenance and further extension of the policy of Free-trade, as opposed to that of Protection, will best enable the property and industry of the nation to bear the burdens to which they are exposed, and will most contribute to the general prosperity, welfare, and contentment of the people. That this House will be ready to take into its consideration any measures consistent with the principles of this resolution which may be laid before it by her Majesty's Ministers.

On Friday, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that he would move the following as an amendment to the above resolution:—

That this House acknowledges, with satisfaction, that the cheapness of provisions, occasioned by recent legislation, has mainly contributed to improve the condition and increase the comforts of the working classes; and that, unrestricted competition having been adopted, after due deliberation, as the principle of our commercial system, this House is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy in those measures of financial and administrative reform which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce.

Subsequently, Mr. HUME moved a call of the House for Monday, the day before Mr. Villiers's motion, to ensure the attendance of members on the succeeding day.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, considering the question one of confidence in the Ministry, and wishing to see a large attendance, would not himself oppose the motion, though he thought earlier notice should have been given to members.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL supported the motion; admitting that the time between the order and the day named was too short, but suggesting that the House would be liberal in admitting valid excuses for non-attendance.

Mr. ROBERT PALMER saw no objection to the motion, as a "call" did not enforce attendance though it compelled appearance.

Serjeant SHEE objected that it would be impossible for some Irish members to attend. The motion was carried by 147 to 142.

On Monday, however, Mr. Hume was absent; and on Sir J. WALMSLEY moving, on his behalf, that the call be made, Sir R. IWOLLS objected: 450 members had already assembled, and to call over their names would be a waste of time. Mr. CONDON explained that his party only wanted that the constituencies of the country should know whether or not their representatives were in attendance, and if not, why not. Mr. WALPOLE and Lord J. RUSSELL considered the object of the call answered. The motion was therefore withdrawn.

## THE LAW OF IRISH LANDED PROPERTY.

Mr. NAPIER, on moving for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the improvement of landed property in Ireland, gave a sketch of the agricultural history of Ireland, of the policy which England and the Imperial Legislature had pursued with reference to the Irish land question, and of the various Parliamentary investigations which that question had undergone. He then explained the objects of the bills he proposed to introduce. The first was to enable owners themselves to carry out fully improvements of the soil, by drainage, &c. The second was to facilitate the making of beneficial leases and contracts, and agreements for compensation. The third would simplify, consolidate, and amend the laws which regulate the relation of landlord and tenant, founding that relation upon the principle of contract, and providing facilities for effecting such contracts, along with remedies more prompt and effectual than those now existing for their violation. The last bill would provide compensation to tenants for improvement of their holdings, a large portion of the land in Ireland being held by tenants from year to year. It was not intended to interfere in any way with the tenant-right of Ulster. It was proposed to enable the tenant to offer to undertake improvements, unless the landlord chose to avail himself of the means of effecting them which would be placed in his power; and retrospective improvements, made by the tenant before the passing the law, would be provided for by a compensation for their unexhausted value, without resorting to schemes that would lead to the compulsory adjustment of rent. Those several measures were conceived, he said, in a liberal and generous spirit, and he expressed his hope that, by this code, he might give freer scope to the industry of Ireland, and work out its great resources.

Mr. CONOLLY spoke warmly in commendation of the proposed measures. Mr. Serjeant SHEE said there appeared much in these bills which was well worthy the consideration and adoption of the House; but he was convinced that the last bill, making no provision for the vast amount of property accumulated in the north of Ireland, would cause dismay and consternation, if not disturbance. Mr. GEORGE, on the contrary, believed that the bills would give much satisfaction. After a few remarks from Mr. KIRK, Mr. W. P. URQUHART, and Lord NAAS, leave was given to bring in the four bills.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord STANLEY informed the House, in reply to Mr. HUME, that the Austrian Government had admitted that Mr. Newton—who was imprisoned for sketching the fortifications of Verona—had been



hardly used, and promised to prevent English travellers being ill-treated in future.—A question from Mr. M. MILNES drew from Lord STANLEY a similar statement in respect to Mr. Paget and the Saxon Government; the police had been severely reprimanded, and Mr. Paget's papers restored.

Lord NAAS has repeated the declaration of last session, that the Government do not intend any interference with the system of national education in Ireland; but an inquiry as to the possibility of its improvement would not be objected to.

In answer to Sir J. SHELLEY, Mr. WALPOLE repeated, on Friday, his declaration of a preceding evening, that, as regarded Convocation, the only deviation which had been made from the ordinary course was in the address having been debated in Convocation for three days instead of one, and in a committee having been appointed—a proceeding with which Government could not interfere; but that nothing should induce him to advise the Crown to give a licence to Convocation.—The Earl of DERBY repeated this statement on Monday, in answer to the Earl of SHAFTESBURY; adding, that if the committee appointed met during the recess, it must be, he believed, as private gentlemen.

Sir A. COCKBURN's motion on the Derby bribery case has been withdrawn for the present the Speaker having pronounced the petition informal. Sir J. Y. BULLER professed his perfect readiness to enter on the case on behalf of Major Beresford.

Sir J. PAXINGTON stated, in reply to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that the war—or rather "rebellion"—at the Cape was virtually at an end; though it was still necessary to "chastise the refractory." These disturbances were the chief cause of delay in re-mitting the constitution to Cape Colony.—On being further questioned by Mr. F. PERL, on Monday, Sir JOHN PAXINGTON amplified his explanation, to remove the impression that he had cast censure on his predecessor in the Colonial Office.

In answer to a series of questions by Sir B. HALL, Mr. WALPOLE stated that the Government were of opinion that there ought to be an effectual reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, but that no bill should be introduced for that object until the whole question, now under investigation, had been fully considered; that the Crown had no power to prevent what Sir BENJAMIN had termed "Romish" proceedings in the Church, the best mode of checking which would be found in the good sense of the people of this country; and, lastly, that he did not see that the Government ought to interfere with the life-incomes of any of the bishops.

Mr. SPOONER gave notice that after the Christmas recess he should move that the House resolve into committee to consider the Maynooth Act [laughter], with the view of repealing those clauses which in any way furnished money grants for Maynooth College ["hear," and a laugh].

**SAYINGS OF TALLEYRAND.**—Mr. Jordan's third volume contains many *bons mots* of the celebrated Talleyrand. When unlooked-for political changes were very frequent in Paris, and some one asked the impenetrable statesman what he thought of it—"Why (he replied), in the morning, I believe; in the afternoon, I change my opinion; and in the evening, I have no opinion at all." His parrying in this style was carried to perfection, as when an inquisitive quidnunc, who squinted, and was asking how he thought certain measures would go, was answered, "*comme vous voyez*." On another occasion a council of the Ministry having sat three hours upon some important question, an eminent nobleman met Talleyrand as he came from the meeting, and asked, "*Que s'est-il passé dans ce Conseil?*" to which the witty diplomatist drily answered, "*Trois heures!*"

**A FOURTH "SCIENTIFIC" BALLOON ASCENT** took place from Vauxhall Gardens last week. Mr. Green and Mr. Welch were the voyagers. They attained a height of 23,400 feet; the cold was 43 degrees below the freezing point—11 degrees below zero; the aeronauts were troubled by the extreme rarity of the atmosphere—they were obliged to take long inspirations, and had a painful sense of fulness in the head. Air was brought down for analysis. The balloon descended near Folkestone, having travelled at the rate of nearly fifty-six miles an hour.

**TEMPLE BAR.**—The *Times* and its correspondents have commenced a crusade against Temple Bar as an intolerable nuisance and obstruction to the traffic of the city. They demand its demolition. "Upon the pavement in the city," writes the ungallant journalist, "you can generally trace a stoppage among the foot-passengers to two old ladies, who are looking about them in a vacillating way for a Stamford-hill or Hoxton omnibus. When a monster stoppage occurs in Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill, the almost invariable cause of the delay is Temple Bar. Two or three hundred vehicles on either side remain the helpless victims of this deadlock. To pull down Temple Bar would be one of the greatest improvements which could be made in the streets of London. We do not ask the Corporation to do more than remove a nuisance."

**CLOSING OF SPIRIT SHOPS ON SUNDAY.**—We are informed that in the following places the public houses are either at present closed on Sunday, or are shortly to be closed—viz., in the towns of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, and in the counties of Clackmannan, East-Lothian, and Fife, and that other places are likely soon to follow the example. This, of course, applies only to the mere dram shops, and not to hotels or inns.—*Edinburgh News*.

## COMMERCIAL LAW REFORM AND INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

Last week an important Conference took place, having for its object the assimilation of the commercial laws of the Three Kingdoms; attended by Lord Brougham, the Earl of Harrowby, fourteen Members of the lower House, and deputations from Glasgow, Liverpool, Leeds, Nottingham, Southampton, Worcester, Bath, Aylesbury, Birmingham, Bradford, Manchester, Newcastle, and Gateshead, Dover, Dublin, Belfast, and Perth. The Conference was held in the rooms of the Law Amendment Society, under the presidency of Lord Brougham on Tuesday, and Lord Harrowby on Wednesday. Among the speakers were, Mr. Matthew Baines, M.P., Mr. C. Turner, M.P., Mr. Haddfield, M.P., Mr. Headlam, M.P., Mr. Massey, M.P., Mr. Hastie, M.P., the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Hutt, M.P., Mr. Ewart, M.P. The resolutions adopted set forth the scattered, disconnected, and even dissimilar character of the mercantile laws of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and pointed out how desirable it is that they should be revised, reformed, and digested; and that the proper course would be to pass a series of large measures at intervals, and single acts for the remedy of the more pressing and grievous evils.

A committee, consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, and Council of the Law Amendment Society, and certain other gentlemen, was appointed to represent the views of the Conference to Lord Derby; and, accordingly, these gentlemen waited on the Premier on Wednesday afternoon. The Earl of Derby in reply stated that the subject was unquestionably of great importance, and the attendance of such a number of persons from all parts of the three countries showed the interest the commercial classes took in it; that he would certainly submit the matter to his colleagues, and give it full consideration; and that he did not, for his own part, see any insuperable difficulty in the way of such a commission; but it was a question upon which, without consulting his colleagues, it would be impossible to give a decisive opinion. The deputation then retired.

On Wednesday an important meeting on the subject of International Postage was held in the great room of the Society of Arts, in the Adelphi. The committee of the Postage Association invited the deputies in London from the various Chambers of Commerce on the subject of the amendment of the law, to breakfast with the President of the association, Lord Granville, and afterwards to discuss the objects of the association. The meeting was numerously attended, there being about seventy gentlemen present. The proceedings were opened by a short address from the chairman, Lord Granville, on the general objects of the association; after which Sir J. Burgoyne and Mr. Cole explained its past proceedings and future intentions. Mr. Hume addressed the meeting, and Lord Harrowby entered into a short explanation of the measures which had been taken to bring about a reform in the commercial law, and upon the intimate connexion of the objects of the two associations. Lord Wrottesley dwelt upon the importance of moderate postage to science. Sir R. Murchison supported his lordship's views. Mr. W. Brown, M.P., of Liverpool, recommended the objects of the association to the especial attention of commercial men, and moved the following resolution:—

That the subject is of the highest importance to commerce and trade, to the maintenance of peace, and to the physical and intellectual improvement of mankind, and therefore deserves the warm support of every Chamber of Commerce and other commercial association in the United Kingdom.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. M. Ross, President of the Manchester Commercial Association. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. J. Sturge, and Mr. J. R. Stebbing, President of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce, who questioned the propriety of advocating so low a rate as a penny colonial postage. Lord Granville, in reply, stated that the association had not pledged itself to any precise measure; its object being to collect accurate information, and to elicit the opinions of those who were most competent to form a judgment upon the subject.

**OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.**—Kingroad is now fixed upon as the site for a great harbour, docks, and railway in connexion with the port of Bristol. Mr. Rendell, the Admiralty engineer, has reported in favour of the grand project, and the company—the board of which will comprise some of the largest and wealthiest shipowners in the kingdom—has given the usual parliamentary notices. Two of the Great Ocean Steampacket Companies are already negotiating with the projectors of the scheme. The undertaking, if carried out, will be on a scale of great magnitude, the capital required, and which is said to be forthcoming, being no less than £1,500,000. In addition to her naturally advantageous position as a port of departure for gigantic ocean steamers, the value of the port of Bristol in case of war is much reckoned on.

**DARING GAROTTE ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.**—On Saturday, as Mr. Chalmers, of 12, Cambridge-street, Golden-square, was passing through Agar-street, Strand, he was attacked by a man of Herculean frame, who, seizing him by the neck, cut the guard-chain of his watch, and, throwing him violently from him, decamped with his booty towards Covent-garden market. Several persons, who witnessed the struggles of Mr. Chalmers, gathered round; and, as soon as he recovered himself sufficiently to explain that he had been robbed, went in pursuit. The robber, however, who was joined by another in the market, got clear away with his booty.

## A NEW "CURIOSITY OF LITERATURE."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer's oration on the Duke of Wellington in the House of Commons on Monday week was followed up on the following evening by an article in the *Globe* containing the following

### PARALLEL PASSAGES.

"It is not that a great general must be an engineer—a geographer—learned in human nature—adroit in the management of men—that he must be able to fulfil the highest duty of a minister of state, and then to descend to the humblest office of a commissary and a clerk; but he has to display all this knowledge and to exercise all those duties at the same time, and under extraordinary circumstances. At every moment he has to think of the eve and of the morrow—of his flank and of his rear—he has to calculate at the same time the state of the weather and the moral qualities of men; and all those elements that are perpetually changing he has to combine, sometimes under overwhelming heat, sometimes under overpowering cold—oftentimes in famine, and frequently amidst the roar of artillery [hear, hear]. Behind all these circumstances there is ever present the image of his country, and the dreadful alternative whether that country is to welcome him with laurel or with cypress [hear, hear]. Yet those images he must dismiss from his mind, for the general must not only think, but think with the rapidity of lightning; for on a moment more or less depends the fate of the most beautiful combination—and a moment more or less is a question of glory or of shame [hear, hear]. Unquestionably, sir, all this may be done in an ordinary manner, by an ordinary man, as every day of our lives we see that ordinary men may be successful ministers of state, successful authors, and successful speakers—but to do all this with genius is sublime [hear, hear]. To be able to think with vigour, with depth, and with clearness in the recesses of the cabinet, is a great intellectual demonstration; but to think with equal vigour, clearness, and depth amidst the noise of bullets, appears to me the loftiest exercise and the most complete triumph of human faculties [cheers].—MR. DISRAELI ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 1832.

An engineer, a geographer, a man of the world, a metaphysician, knowing men, knowing how to govern them; an administrator in great things, a clerk in small—all these things it is necessary to be, but these are as yet nothing. All this vast knowledge must be exercised on the instant, in the midst of extraordinary circumstances. At every moment you must think of the yesterday and the morrow; of your flank and of your rear. Calculate at the same time on the atmosphere and on the temper of your men; and all these elements, so various and so diverse, which are ceaselessly changing and renewed, you must combine in the midst of cold, heat, hunger, bullets. . .

Farther off, and behind them, is the spectacle of your country, with laurel, or with cypress. But all these images and ideas must be banished and set aside, for you must think, and think quickly—one minute too much, and the fairest combination has lost its opportunity, and instead of glory, it is shame which awaits you. All this undoubtedly is compatible with mediocrity, like every other profession one can also be a middling poet, a middling orator, a middling author; but this done with genius is sublime. . .

To think in the quiet of one's cabinet clearly, strongly, nobly, this undoubtedly is great; but to think as clearly, as strongly, as nobly, in the midst of carnage and fire, is the most perfect exercise of the human faculties.—M. THIERS ON THE MARSHAL GOUVION DE ST. CYR, 1829, quoted in the *Morning Chronicle* of July 1, 1848.

"We will not (says the *Globe*) add a word to diminish the effect that must attend the bare notice of this impudent and vulgar theft. Even while the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in the act of speaking, many of his audience must have been struck by the studied falsetto of his tone, the meretricious glitter of his rhetoric, the utter absence of that broad and genial warmth which, as one might have thought would have risen, unbidden, to the lips of the eulogist of Wellington." Other journals have followed in the wake of the *Globe*, condemning, with great severity, Mr. Disraeli's plagiarism.

The *Times*, of Monday, however, comes to the rescue of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It inserts a letter from Mr. G. S. Smythe, the writer of the article in the *Morning Chronicle*, of July 4, from which Mr. Disraeli is charged with having extracted the "purloined" passages. Mr. Smythe says:—"It is more than ten years ago since Mr. Disraeli first mentioned to me this very striking eulogium of the military character, which he remembered having read fifteen years before in a French review. Having subsequently discovered that this article was by no less a personage than M. Thiers, I made use of the quotation in some comments on French military statesmen. It is, therefore, but fair to state that instead of Mr. Disraeli being indebted to the *Morning Chronicle* for the passage in question, the *Morning Chronicle* was indebted to Mr. Disraeli."

In a leading article, the *Times* gives the following particulars of the matter, no doubt from Mr. Disraeli himself:—

A good many years ago Mr. Disraeli had the happiness to receive a copy of the *Revue Trimestre*, containing a favourable notice of his novel "Vivian Grey," then lately published, and was encouraged thereby to look into the rest of the articles. Among them was one not particularly on Marshal St. Cyr, who was then alive, but on military genius, or some such wide subject. That it was written by M. Thiers rests on no other evidence than that M. Thiers, who was then scarcely known, was a contributor to the *Revue Trimestre*. Mr. Disraeli was pleased with the article, committed some of the passages to memory, and the passages so learnt have furnished successively a striking paragraph to a morning contemporary and to a speech in the House of Commons. All this is very natural. But why did not Mr. Disraeli give the name of the author? We believe it is not known. The passage is from an anonymous article in a review, probably, but not avowedly, by M. Thiers. To give the name of an authority is always difficult in a speech; much more so when it is a review or other periodical. But the fair account of the matter is, that Mr. Disraeli found himself in the passage before he had time to affix the proper title-page, introduction, and table of contents. It is one of the evils of a well-stored memory that a man cannot help quoting; but nothing destroys the interest of a speech and the confidence of the hearers so much as avowed quotations. In many cases the hearers and the passage itself gain quite as much as the speaker can possibly do by the omission of the author's



name. It is so, on the admission of Mr. Disraeli's most merciless critics, in the instance before us.

A very severe rebuke is then administered to the "pack of jealous litterateurs," who are accused of "flinging as much dirt as they can on the only litterateur who has ever yet succeeded in breaking that solid aristocratic phalanx which has hitherto monopolized the high offices of the State."

Why are authors to drag down every one of their fraternity who may happen to become a Minister of State? It is thus that literature cuts its own throat in this country. We may depend upon it, that authors will never have their proper consideration, in the face of dukes, millionaires, squires, and prize cattle, till they are loyal to their own body, and help one another to rise, when the opportunity offers. Chastise Disraeli's political errors as much as you please, but don't help the country party to throw off the accomplished horseman who is riding them with such an admirable effect. We are delighted to see them put through their paces by one not of themselves.

The following epigrams have been published in connexion with Mr. Disraeli's unfortunate quotations:—

In sounding great Wellington's praise,  
Disraeli's grief and his truth both appear,  
For a great flood of tears (Thiers) he lets fall  
Which were certainly meant for sincere (St. Cyr).—W. P. A.  
—*Examiner*.

No patriotic feelings swell my heart!  
But since the land one garb of mourning wears,  
An organized hypocrisy be my part,  
And as I e'en must weep, I will steal Thiers.  
—*Daily News*.

"Free imports," quoth Disraeli, transported with zeal,  
"Are the fashion; we'll follow the footsteps of Peel."  
So he straightway begins his Free-trade importations  
With Protectionist Thiers—by importing orations!—M. P.  
—*Morning Chronicle*.

#### COURT, PERSONAL, AND POLITICAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN, Prince Albert, and the Royal children, left Windsor Castle on Wednesday, for Buckingham Palace. Here her Majesty held a Court, for the reception of the foreign officers who came to England to attend the state funeral. They were headed by their respective ministers, and introduced by the Earl of Malmesbury. On Thursday, the Queen and her children reverently surveyed the procession of the state funeral, from Buckingham Palace and St. James's; and Prince Albert attended the funeral in person. Soon after he came back from St. Paul's, the Queen, the Prince, the children, and the whole of the Court, returned to Windsor Castle. Amongst the visitors at Windsor have been—the Duchess of Kent, the Duc de Brabant and the Comte de Flandres, the Prince of Leiningen, and the Princess Adelaide of Hohenlohe, the Duchess of Atholl, and Sir James Clarke. On Monday evening, her Majesty gave a grand dinner at the Castle to the distinguished foreign officers deputed by their respective Governments to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Wellington. The company also comprised the Duchess of Kent, her Majesty's visitors, and some of the Queen's Ministers and officers of state. The banquet took place in the Picture Gallery, and the guests appeared in uniform.

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, who has been unwell for some time at Brighton, is reported to be greatly improved in health.

GRAND DIPLOMATIC BANQUET.—Lord Malmesbury, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a grand dinner on Saturday evening, at the Foreign Office, Downing-street, to the officers sent by the respective Governments of Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, the Netherlands, Hanover, and Brunswick, to represent them at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN, the Attorney-General to the late Government, is about to deliver a course of lectures to the members of the Southampton Polytechnic Institution.

THE CROWN OF GREECE.—The *Morning Herald* announces, that at "Lord Malmesbury's own house," on Saturday, a convention was signed on behalf of England, France, Russia, Bavaria, and Greece. "The new treaty (says the *Herald*) declares that none but a prince professing the Greek religion shall reign over the Greek people. It will be for the princes of the house of Bavaria to conform in their own persons, or in those of their children, to this condition."

WHAT MINISTERS REALLY MEAN.—When her Majesty's Ministers are exerting themselves strenuously to induce the House of Commons to continue in their hands the carrying out the policy adopted in 1846, it is of great importance to learn what are their real thoughts and objects. To elucidate them, the following brief extract of a speech delivered by Mr. Christopher, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, one of the Ministers, at Wainfleet, on Saturday last, is worthy of attention. The right hon. gentleman said:—"He had formerly stated, in terms of which there could be no misunderstanding, that if the Government were unable to substitute that protective policy which would not except foreign corn from the operation of import duties—if the complexion of the new Parliament should be such as to prevent her Majesty's Ministers from carrying out the principle which would raise from the foreign growers a large portion of the national revenue, and at the same time afford direct relief to a suffering class, then it would be their duty, by establishing such an equalization and re-adjustment of the burdens of taxation, as indirectly to accomplish the same object. You will have seen, gentlemen, by her Majesty's speech, that we have been compelled to adopt the latter alternative."—*Economist*. [The *Liverpool Albion* says, that Mr. Christopher is preparing to leave the Ministry.]

REPRESENTATION OF ABINGDON.—Lord Norreys is the Liberal-Conservative, and Mr. Burr the Ministerial, candidate.

MR. ROBBUCK, according to the *Leeds Mercury*, is now better, and hopes to take his seat in the House of Commons this week.

The Marquis of Normanby is said to be progressing rapidly towards complete recovery.

DEATH OF GENERAL ADDISON.—It is with deep regret we announce the sudden death of Major-General Thomas Fenn Addison, of Chilton-lodge, near Sudbury. The General left home on Tuesday, the 9th inst., in his usual good health, for London, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. On arriving in town he repaired to the Green Dragon Hotel, Bishopsgate, and on retiring to rest on Wednesday night, left orders to be called shortly after seven o'clock in the morning. Agreeably to these instructions a servant repaired to his room at the time appointed, and, after repeatedly knocking at the door and obtaining no answer, entered, and found the General a corpse. He lay apparently asleep; the bed-clothes were not discomposed, there had been no struggle with the last enemy, but "he slept the sleep that knows no waking." An inquest was held upon the body by Mr. W. Payne, the City coroner, and a verdict recorded of "Death from natural causes." The deceased was in his 80th year, and in the Commission of the Peace both for the borough of Sudbury and county. His kind and benevolent disposition had endeared him to a large circle of friends; and the readiness with which, on all occasions, he assisted and advised the poor will render his loss much felt in the town and neighbourhood. On Saturday last, the body of General Addison was brought to Sudbury, preparatory to its being interred in the family vault, in the burial-ground of the Independent Chapel, Friars-street, contiguous to that in which the remains of the late Miss Gainsborough were recently deposited. Thus, within a few months, have the two Independent Chapels in Sudbury been deprived by similar deaths (both being found dead in their beds) of two individuals who were their brightest ornaments and most liberal supporters; the General of the Friars-street, and Miss Gainsborough of the Trinity-street Chapel. By their deaths a vacuum has been left which will not soon be filled up in either the town or the congregations of which they were respectively the members, each of them adorning the doctrine of God their Saviour in their lives and conversation, ready to every good work, and going about doing good. The General was remarkable for his urbanity of manners, and his kind and amiable disposition; a most affectionate husband, father, and friend; to his servants rather a father than a master. In the army, he was always averse to corporeal punishments, considering them far more injurious than beneficial to the service, and that they ought to be entirely abolished. He was also averse to severe or excessively long drilling, as making the men hate the service and officers too.—*Suffolk Chronicle*.

#### LAW, AND POLICE.

REVIVAL OF THE NEWMAN AND ACHILLI CASE.—The defendant in this case, Dr. John Henry Newman, was brought up on Monday morning in the court of Queen's Bench, to receive the judgment of the Court. He was accompanied by a large party of friends. The Earl of Carlisle was on the bench. At the request of his counsel, Sir A. Cockburn, Dr. Newman was accommodated with a seat, while the pleas and evidence given at the trial were read over. Sir A. Cockburn then moved for a new trial. Some objection was made on the ground that due notice had not been given, but the Court waived this, and the learned counsel went on to ground his application on "improper rejection of evidence, misdirection, and that the verdict was against the evidence." In concluding his speech, the learned counsel said, he never saw a stronger feeling or a more determined bias than was manifested by the jury upon this trial. [This passage was followed by a loud burst of applause from the strangers in the back benches of the court.] The best proof of the bias of the jury was the verdict which they had found; for the defendant's case was established by 22 witnesses, on some of whom no imputation could be cast, unless it could be shown that Dr. Newman and his friends had suborned perjured testimony to support this charge. Their lordships having conferred together for some time, Lord Campbell said the learned counsel might take a rule, upon the ground that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, and upon that ground only, which was followed by loud applause and stamping of feet. Rule nisi granted.

MILITIA—PROSECUTIONS FOR LIBEL.—The strong arm of the law has come down upon four tradesmen of Christchurch (Messrs. W. Lane, E. Lane, G. Phillips, and H. Jenkins), for exhibiting in their respective windows, two months since, the anti-Militia bills published by the Peace Society. Information was laid against them for having unlawfully, wickedly, maliciously, and seditiously, published a certain libel against her Majesty and Government. The cases were heard, on Monday, before Sir G. Rose, Admiral Popham, W. Farr, and E. Castleman, Esqrs., county magistrates. Evidence as to publication was given by the policemen who, it may be remembered, so unwarrantably attacked the houses of the accused and others—in order to obtain the placards—without giving any notice, or even asking for them. Their conduct, in this respect, was well brought out by the solicitor for the defence, and will, it is thought, form a ground for proceedings in which they will appear as

defendants. Of course, on this occasion, it did not affect the general question—that of libel—which will have to come before a jury of Englishmen. The defendants are severally bound over to appear at the Spring Assizes at Winchester.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR TRANSPORTATION.—At the Middlesex Sessions, John Morris, aged fourteen, pleaded guilty to stealing a till containing 2s. 6d. The lad was old in crime; he had been summarily convicted eleven times. Mr. Sergeant Adams said, in this case he had not the power to transport the culprit. The prisoner—"I want to be transported." The Assistant-Judge—"I dare say you do; but I am sorry to say you cannot be gratified at present." Prisoner—"Oh, very well; I shall go on the same game again when I'm out, till I do get transported, though." The Assistant-Judge—"Well, I promise you that the next time you come here you shall be transported, if guilty. Now, mind that." Hethen sentenced the prisoner to nine months' hard labour.

A SAD STORY.—In the same court, Elizabeth Bromwich, a good-looking young woman of twenty-one, was tried for deserting her infant. She lived with a person named Stroud, supporting him by money gained in an infamous way; he used her ill, and then denounced her to the police as the murderess of her child. It appeared that she had deserted it. A surgeon had pronounced that it could not live many hours; the prisoner, according to her own account, resolved to abandon it in some place where it might be found, and the corpse would thus receive burial. The infant was found in a paddock at Hampstead, by mere chance, by a man who got over a hedge in search of a cricket-ball; the child still lives. When the prisoner discovered this, she showed all a mother's yearnings for her young. Mr. Payne made an effective appeal for the accused, and failed not to denounce the wretch Stroud. Sergeant Adams left it to the jury to decide whether the woman had acted from wicked, wilful, and malicious feeling in deserting her infant. The jury soon found a verdict of "Not guilty." A small subscription was made for the young woman. Her child has been named Mary Heath, from its having been found on Hampstead Heath.

DRUNKENNESS AND MURDER.—Henry Horler, a wretched-looking man, living in Sun-street, Bishopsgate, is in custody for murdering his wife by cutting her throat in bed. He seems to have been drunk when he committed the crime, and he was still intoxicated when brought before Alderman Finnis. The couple lived an unhappy life. A surgeon thought the murder had been committed while the victim slept, and was probably somewhat affected with drink. A Coroner's Jury has returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Horler.

LOW LODGING-HOUSES.—At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Saturday, two persons residing in Pheasant-court, Gray's-inn-lane, were charged with having more lodgers in one room than is allowed by law. It appeared from the evidence of police-sergeant No 4, of the E division, that he had visited the rooms rented by the defendants, who are Irishmen, and in one apartment he found sixteen men and women, nearly in a state of nakedness, and swarming with vermin, lying or squatting indiscriminately on the bare boards. There were two children likewise in the same wretched place. In the room of the other man the same witness proved a like filthy scene, in language (necessary in the case) which occasioned a sickening sensation. Mr. Tyrwhitt said, the testimony was certainly of a most revolting description, and, unhappily, too true, and he told the defendants, if the nuisances were not at once ended, he would commit them to prison for a lengthened period. They had slipped out of a country which evidently had tolerated such iniquities; but, while he would administer the law mercifully, every means that he could adopt should be taken to put down the vile practices described.

#### POETRY.

##### THE MOTHER'S JEWELS.

I have three jewels rich and bright,  
All priceless in their worth,  
And far more precious unto me  
Than other gems of earth:  
Ask you, What may these jewels be?  
They are my boys, my children three.

The first-born is a sinless babe,  
Spotless and undefiled;  
A glorious, blessed lot is his,  
My happy, sainted child.  
He is in heaven before the throne,  
Yet still that infant is my own.

The second is a romping elf,  
A loving, roguish thing,  
All light, and melody, and mirth,  
In his gay flowery spring.  
His ringing laugh, and merry bound,  
Still make our home with glee resound.

The youngling is a little pet,  
A gentle, clinging boy,  
With snowy brow, and starry glance,  
That speak of purest joy.  
A quiet gladness, like a spell,  
Around this darling seems to dwell.

Oh, when life's fitful day is past,  
Its light and shade all o'er,  
May these loved ones in safety meet  
On the eternal shore;—  
May they all surely treasured be,  
My cherished ones, my jewels three.

Bank Llangefni, Sept. 20th, 1852.

Eva.

M. Schœleher, in his recent volume, entitled, "Crimes of the Coup d'Etat," repeats the story that M. Louis Bonaparte has not a drop of the blood of the Bonapartes in his veins. He is the son of the Dutch Admiral, Verhuel.



## LITERATURE.

*Course of the History of Modern Philosophy.* By M. VICTOR COUSIN. Translated by O. W. WIGHT. In Two Volumes. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

*A Manual of the History of Philosophy.* Translated from the German of TENNEMANN, by the Rev. A. JOHNSON, M.A. Revised, Enlarged, and Continued, by J. R. MORELL. (Philological Library.) London: H. G. Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden.

*The Passions of the Human Soul.* By CHARLES FOURIER. Translated from the French, by the Rev. J. REYNELL MORELL. New Issue. London: Henry Lea, 22, Warwick-lane.

THE merits of Cousin as a philosophical writer are now known to those universally who are devoted to philosophical studies. A just estimation in England was, perhaps, first secured him by Sir William Hamilton, who, in the *Edinburgh Review* of October 1829, described the unexampled sensation excited in Paris by his lectures of that year, on his return to the chair of philosophy from which he had been for eight years excluded through the ascendancy of Jesuit influence. He then addressed two thousand admiring listeners, awakening an interest unparalleled in the public teaching of philosophy, and finding impatient readers for the current reports of his lectures in the most distant provinces of the kingdom.

His services to philosophy have since been numerous and laborious, embracing almost all its departments and all the epochs of its history. A few translated pieces from his works did something to gratify curiosity, and extend his influence, in the United States; and these have been reproduced in this country, with considerable effect on the spread of Cousin's reputation and the preparation of the English mind for the Eclectic philosophy. But we may especially mention the History of Modern Philosophy by Mr. John Daniel Morell, and an article in the *Edinburgh Review* of April 1851, also attributed to his pen, as having first of all presented the philosophy of Victor Cousin, in a full and satisfying manner, to the merely English reader: and we are led to suppose, even by the Preface to this translation, which is of American execution, that those labours to introduce effectively Eclecticism amongst our countrymen, have had their influence and reward beyond the Atlantic also.

We are not quite sure, however, of the necessity of such translations from the French as this. A knowledge of the French language is now so general, that a case of ignorance would seem to indicate, in almost any individual, such a point of culture as is unable to make use of high philosophical works, even when translated; and, on the other hand, they who would do more than make themselves acquainted with the outlines of a philosophical system, such as a historical manual may afford, undoubtedly would resort to the original work, and be competent to study it in the author's own language. And in Cousin's case particularly, such is the lucidity and perfectness of his style, that we cannot suppose any one having common scholarly pretensions, or much given to philosophical pursuits, who would be content to learn of him through the medium of a translation alone. We say this only because we are disposed to deprecate the multiplicity and indiscriminateness of the translations from the French, which are now becoming nearly oppressive; and we are willing to add, that there is a large class of deeply thoughtful readers, and especially an increasing body of commencing students of philosophy, to whom such a rendering of Cousin's works is a valuable boon, and that to ourselves, too, it is very far from unacceptable. Letting, then, so slight and not very tenaciously held an objection pass, we have briefly to describe these glorious volumes.

The two volumes before us contain the three of the original which form the *Second Series* of Cousin's lectures. This course contains a full exposition of the system of the author, and is his great philosophical work. The first thirteen lectures form an Introduction to the History of Philosophy; of which a translation was published in America some years ago by Mr. Linberg. They are justly said by Mr. Wight, to contain "a luminous summary of Cousin's views in regard to humanity and history." The remaining lectures, twenty-five in number, give a connected account of the history of philosophy from the earliest times; and, in the words of Mr. J. D. Morell—"the distinct classification of systems; the brief, yet intelligible, glimpses into the interior of almost every school; the detailed analysis of Locke; and, in a word, the singular union of the more sober criticism of the psychological school, with occasional flights into the higher regions of metaphysical analysis, all concur to secure for this course an interest and a value peculiarly its own." Of the ten lectures relating to Locke, Dr. Henry of New York published a translation so long since as 1834, under the title of "Elements of Psychology." It is of fifteen lectures, therefore, that we here get a version for the first time: and of

the whole, in their connected form, a first English edition.

The copious and expressive style of Cousin, so wonderfully clear and beautiful, is represented by Mr. Wight with a success far exceeding our highest hopes: and we rejoice that none need now remain in ignorance of one of the noblest and most precious contributions to philosophy, that has been made in any country in modern times. The spirit of the publishers, too, who produce these elegant volumes, at such a price, is worthy of all praise.

It is twenty years since the first publication, at Oxford, of Mr. Johnson's translation of Tennemann's valuable "Manual of the History of Philosophy." The best commendation of Tennemann's work is, that Cousin thought it worth translating, by his own hand, into French; and its appearance in English was most serviceable to students in philosophy. Mr. Johnson's version, however, was notoriously far from perfect; and since its issue, the original has been improved and extended by Professor Wendt. Mr. Reynell Morell has been most usefully engaged in preparing for the press the new and excellent edition now before us; he has corrected the translation, incorporated the fresh matter, and otherwise added to the value of the volume. The repute of the original in this country, on the continent, and in America, is such as to render needless either criticism or comment. But we are called on to speak more particularly of that which Mr. Morell has himself added to the work. First, he has prefixed a vocabulary of some principal Kantian and other metaphysical terms, with a view to preparing the student to understand the principles and terminology of Tennemann, who was a Kantian; secondly, he has continued the history of German philosophy to its latest developments; thirdly, he has imported new material on Italian, Russian, and Dano-Swedish philosophy; and fourthly, he has introduced several new schools and systems, amongst which are the French Mystical Socialists, the Animal Magnetists (whether justifiably, as yet, may be doubted), and the Phrenologists,—and, much more to the advantage of the reader, such later philosophers as Coleridge, John Stuart Mill, and Whewell, in England, and Cousin, Jouffroy, and Auguste Comte, in France. A very complete Chronological Table and good full Index offer us further aid and satisfaction. For ourselves we offer earnest thanks to Mr. Reynell Morell, and congratulate students on having such a manual within reach, and at such a price.

Fourier's "Passions of the Human Soul" is a cheaper issue, two volumes in one, of a work noticed by us at considerable length on its first publication (vol. xi. 711). At a reasonable cost, it is a book which most collectors of modern philosophical works, and especially those who are interested in the phases and history of socialistic mysticism, will be willing to possess; although a very far from necessary book to any one. Genius and grossness, profound thoughts and puerile conceits, brilliancy and beastliness, all meet in strange medley in Fourier's account of the passions and attractions of the soul: yet the historian of the deepest movements of the philosophy of the century will ever have to find room for Fourier.

## WELLINGTON.

THE literature to which the death of the Duke of Wellington has given existence is not of an order to demand elaborate criticism. This we say, not in depreciation of the countless publications now offered in satisfaction of public curiosity, but bearing in mind the fact, that the highly stimulated interest just now prevalent asks only to be pointed to trustworthy sources of information, and that we must wait the after-time of this excitement for impartial criticism, and even for the materials themselves on which must rest the removal of this great "topic of the day" to the region of the historical or literary essay.

First amongst the new works which have reached us, having Wellington for their subject, we must name the first volume of Mr. STOCQUELER'S "Life of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington" (London: Ingram, Cooke and Co., Strand), which appears in the "Illustrated London Library," and is to be completed by a second volume. It is written with great ability, is generally just and discriminating, and distinguished by qualities which make a masterly narrative—picturesqueness, power of grasping a variety of details, clearness, and abounding vigour. Its distinctive claims are, that it embraces not only the military, but the administrative career of the Duke; that it avoids alike the technicalities of the larger, and the meagreness of the abridged memoirs already existing; and that it contains truthful pictorial illustrations, many of them from the pencil of Colonel Luard, himself an actor in the scenes delineated. The style in which the "Illustrated London Library" is got-up is well-known, and even exceeds itself in the beautiful and truly illustrative engravings of this handsome book.—From the same publishers proceed "Wellingtoniana; Anecdotes, Maxims, Opinions, and Characteristics of the Duke of Wellington," selected by Mr. JOHN

TIMBS (London: Ingram, Cooke, and Co., Strand), who has herein collected, as his title indicates, the most significant facts and sayings in the life of the warrior-statesman, and so arranged them as to exhibit him under various aspects,—the boy, the soldier, the Cabinet Minister, the man. And then there is a collection of "Laconics," from his Despatches and Correspondence, which give such a completeness to this collection of characteristic anecdotes, that we are inclined to value and recommend this little book above most larger works as a true full-length portrait, on a miniature scale. Elsewhere, perhaps, we may make copious extracts from Mr. Timbs's excellent compilation.—And here is yet another little book provided by the same spirited caterers for the public delectation—"The Military and Political Life of Arthur Wellesley, &c., &c., by a Citizen of the World." It is a graphic and interesting sketch, not exceeding in length the *Times* memoir, and is really adorned by a large number of original and well-executed illustrations.

A considerable amount of Pulpit Oratory on this inviting theme has already found its way into print, and much more is to be expected. At present we select for remark, in a sentence each, the following only. "Wellington and Victory; or Christians more than Conquerors," by Dr. MORTON BROWN, of Cheltenham (London: John Snow, Paternoster-row),—which contains just sentiments, but cruelly extracted from a passage of Scripture which is either misunderstood or punned upon by the excellent author.—"Wellington and War," by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, B.A. (London: J. Snow, Paternoster-row), gives expression to honour for the greatness of Wellington, but faithfully and earnestly protests against enthusiasm for the profession of arms, and the notion that military triumphs are a nation's glory.—"The Victor Vanquished," by the Rev. H. N. BARNETT, of Evesham (London: Hall, Virtue, and Co., Paternoster-row), is an impartial tribute of admiration and regret, from a man whose sympathies are with the pacific and liberal men of the times; and its fairness to the deceased warrior renders very impressive its protest that he can never be considered "the highest style of man:"—it is worthy of the occasion, in its breadth of view, weight of thought, and deep serious feeling.—"The Life of Wellington: its Lessons for Young Men," by the Rev. W. FORSTER (Ward and Co., Paternoster-row), cannot be honestly praised by us, because, although it seizes and usefully unfolds some of the very evident "lessons" of the life and personal qualities of Wellington, it misses most of their deeper significance; and we must even condemn it, because it both makes an attack on what are commonly called "Peace principles"—wanting nothing in intention, although wanting much in force—and helps to foster a spirit that actually delights in war as glory, and as able "to establish liberty and bring prosperity!"

MR. BINNEY'S "Wellington, a Warrior, Senator, and Man" (London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row), has reached us since the above paragraphs were written, and too late for extended notice. It is a sermon expanded into a little book of a hundred pages. Not so rarely suggestive, or so perfect in utterance, as other of Mr. Binney's performances, it yet has singular freshness and completeness of thought, and a manly, powerful expression. The truths and principles illustrated by Wellington's career are really bottomed; mere portraiture and eulogy are subordinate to a great purpose; and defects and errors are honestly spoken of, although with conspicuous candour and justice. We do not agree with Mr. Binney, that the war against Napoleon was a "necessity" to us; but we are delighted to point out his strongly rational and right-hearted condemnation of the War system; and especially invite the attention of those who violently abuse France and "the Empire," and then croak lamentably about a possible invasion, and the defence of "our homes and altars," to the sound sense and far-seeing wisdom of the writer's remarks on the subject.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

The High Churchman and the Good Dissenter.	Longman, Brown, and Co.
Mourn for the Mighty Dead.	R. Cooks.
Free Schools of Worcestershire.	W. and F. Cash.
The Silent Revolution.	W. and F. Cash.
The Homilet.	Ward and Co.
Sermons for the Times.	Ward and Co.
The Colloquies of E. Osborne.	A. Hall and Co.
Philosophy of the Senses.	Oliver and Boyd.
Principle is Policy.	J. Nisbet and Co.
The Congregational Lectures.	Jackson and Walford.
Gold! Gold! Gold!	Dewar and Son.
The Cherished Spring.	J. Snow.
A Pastoral Letter.	J. Heaton.
Massillon on the Deity of Christ.	J. Heaton.
Müller on the Christian Doctrine of Sin.	T. and T. Clark.
The Improvement of Families.	J. Biscoe.
In Memory of the Dead.	R. S. Groom.

A SMUGGLER LUGGER, said to be armed with eight guns, and manned by thirty-six desperate fellows, has been dropping quantities of tobacco on the Dublin coast. A large quantity was discovered the other day by the coast guard on Dalkey Island.



## LITERARY MISCELLANY.

**THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.**—Taking the questions in the order in which I find them printed in the narrative of the "Mission of Inquiry to the Jews from the Church of Scotland in 1839," I have to state, in answer to the first question, that there might be in 1851 about 10,000 Jews in Jerusalem. Others are living throughout the whole of Palestine, and mainly at Hebron, Jaffa, Japhet, Tiberias, Acre, Sidon, and Beyrout. But I was told that it is difficult to ascertain the precise number from no registers being kept at the Turkish authorities, or by anybody, but an imperfect one by the foreign consuls, who keep a sort of list of the names of those under their protection. It is difficult to ascertain the population of an Eastern city, from the want of municipal or statistical tables, and from the immense floating population, hundreds arriving at night and departing in the morning. A rough guess may approximate to the truth. And till lately the Turkish laws permitted no more than 300 Jews to reside in Jerusalem at a time. I was told, in answer to the second question, that the number of Jews has of late greatly increased, and that they are supported by Jews in other parts of the world, chiefly by the Jews of Holland, and also by those of America. Messengers are often sent to collect the money, or it is transmitted by rich friends and pious Jews, or it is brought by Jewish pilgrims visiting the Holy Land from time to time. But whatever way the money comes, it is all entrusted to the hands of the Rabbis, who distribute it among their respective flocks, and acquire, on that account, great influence over their people. Many of the Jews about Jerusalem are rich, and even possess a good deal of property in the city, but they are careful to conceal their wealth, and even their comfort, from the greedy and jealous eyes of their rulers, lest by awakening their cupidity some vile plot should be devised to their prejudice. They reside chiefly on the rugged slope of Mount Zion, over against the temple, and in the lower part of the city near to the shambles. It is a deplorable place, with narrow, dirty lanes, and, as you enter it, you must inhale the infected air of its close alleys, reeking with putrid filth. Without, all seems to be misery and social degradation, and their wretched and ruinous habitations are crowded together in poverty and filth. The greatest number of resident Jews are supported by annual contributions made by the various synagogues of their brethren in other countries. Those who possess some little property when they quit Europe for Palestine, very commonly make it over to friends, on condition that they remit them an annuity while they sojourn in the Holy Land. The general sum annually raised affords about five ducats, or £3 10s. for each man yearly. The whole money is remitted to a rich Jewish merchant at Amsterdam, who is called the President of the Holy Land. He remits the same to the Austrian Consul at Beyrout, who forwards it to Jerusalem for distribution. The average amount may be near £3,000. Instead of doing good, this money engenders strife and idleness. As a body the Jews are much divided by jealousies and hatreds of every sort. There is no such thing as brethren dwelling together in unity. No Jew trusts his brother or anybody else. And every solitary Jew met on the street gives the impression of a man walking in the expectation of being insulted.—*The Land of the Messiah, Mahomet, and the Pope.*

**SCHLEIERMACHER'S PREACHING.**—He never was in the habit of writing his sermons before delivering them. Those which are in print are all taken from notes made while he was speaking. There were always two of his younger friends employed in taking notes of his sermons. The sermon had been already conceived in his mind several days before, and this conception had been completely carried out, as it were, up to the moment of delivering the discourse. But he wrote down nothing, except, on the Saturday evening, the text and subject, and, at the most, in addition to this, the several divisions of the latter, briefly indicated. This he called making out his bill. In the pulpit, so far as its precise form, its mode of presentation, and its details, were concerned, the sermon had its origin, as a living product of his previous reflection, of the animating impression produced by the spectacle of the assembled congregation, and of that mastery of his mind over the order of his thoughts and his language, which was present to him at all times in an equal degree. Any one who knew this might observe how the artistic structure of Christian discourse arose; how, at first, speaking slowly and quietly, more in the ordinary tone of discourse, he collected and arranged his thoughts; then, again, when he had spoken for some time, and had, as it were, spread out and drawn together the whole net-work of thought, how his speech became more rapid, more excited, and the nearer he approached to the admonition or encouragement, which formed the conclusion, proportionably augmented in copiousness and fluency. Thus did I hear him, Sunday after Sunday, for the space of several years. He was always like himself, and always attractive, by reason of his peculiar mode of treating the text, by novelty and freshness of thought, by a well-ordered method of presentation, and by fluency of speech. I have never heard of his having made a mistake in speaking, or of his having corrected himself. If one's attention was not extraordinarily enchaind by the thoughts presented, one often had occasion to admire the manner in which, with his peculiar style, inclined to the construction of intricate periods, he every moment, even in the midst of the most intricate, found the right word, and never lost the clue that guided him safely to the conclusion. Nor did the contents suffer

under the mastery, and from the extreme readiness of the language. None of the vices of extemporizing belonged to Schleiermacher. The affluence of his mind, and the fulness of Christian life that was in him, did not permit this; but led to the result that the hearer merely beheld in him with complacency the highest degree of homiletical skill, and was able purely to enjoy the rich fruits it yielded.—*Biographical Magazine.*

## GLEANINGS.

A brisk trade has been going on around Wisbech this season in "haws," for exportation to Australia, to form the future quickset hedges of that country.

The Paris *Pays* had the insolence to insert a paragraph in the Queen's speech, rebuking the English press for its criticisms upon Louis Napoleon!

The Duke of Parma has issued a decree against the emigration of boys from his dominions for the purpose of being employed as white-mice boys, &c. His subjects in foreign countries employing such boys are commanded to restore them to their homes.

Some cases of books have arrived in London by a steamer from France, as a present from the French Government to the library of the House of Commons.

The gold and silver coined in Russia from 1826 to 1851 amounted to three hundred and eighty millions of roubles.

An American captain recently escaped from one of the Gallipagos Islands to a ship five miles off, by means of an oil-cask sawed in two.

The following advertisement appeared in one of last week's papers:—"To be sold, the Wisdom-tooth of the Duke of Wellington, price £10; and several Locks of his Hair, price £1 1s. each. Apply, &c.—N.B. Likewise a small Grinder of Napoleon's, for £5."

The following has been forwarded to us (*Leeds Mercury*) as a true copy of a bill presented the other day to a gentleman living a short distance from Leeds:—

asafada .....	s. d.
atacnonimomagin .....	3 0
	0 6
Pade Josef .....	3 6

Which being interpreted means,—"A horse half a day. A taking of him home again."

The executions consequent on the late attempt upon the Shah of Persia's life have already amounted to 400. Many have been cut in twain, others actually roasted alive, some shod with red-hot horse-shoes, and some stoned to death!

An island, 100 feet in length and 7 feet in height, was recently formed in the lake of Cleveveitz, near Eutin, in North Germany, by the effect of hurricanes. In 1814 a similar phenomenon occurred; but in a few months the isle suddenly disappeared, and there were twelve feet of water where it had been.

**A SILLY FEAT.**—One day last week, the son of an innkeeper at Caistor performed the feat of riding up a flight of stairs into a bed-room, turning round in it, and descending in the same manner in perfect safety. The stairs are about twelve feet in length, and are nearly perpendicular. On reaching a small landing at the top of the stairs, the horse had to turn round and ascend two additional steps in a transverse direction, in order to enter the bed-room.

**AMENITIES OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM.**—The proprietor of the *Brooklyn Journal* (U.S.), in an article to his readers, informs them that as he is now sole possessor of the paper, his course "will be one of dignity," and that he "shall endeavour to avoid the low black-guardism which is so common to some portions of the Brooklyn press, and place himself upon a firm and respectable platform, of which he never shall have cause to be ashamed." In another column, however, he tells the editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle*, with whom he has had some cause of quarrel, that "it is high time he put his head to soak!"

**PRINCE ARTHUR'S NURSE.**—On her recent visit to North Wales the Queen sent for Jenny Jones, Prince Arthur's nurse, who lives at Abergele, and gave her a parcel, desiring her not to open it until she reached home. Imagine her delight on discovering a picture of the little prince, and twenty-five sovereigns. Jenny had £400 given to her when she relinquished her charge, and she and her husband have expended the money on a house at the sea-side, which they call Prince Arthur's Cottage, and where they afford accommodation to strangers visiting the locality.—*Liverpool paper.*

**HOW TO PROLONG LIFE.**—Notwithstanding the troubles of this world (observes the *Temperance Chronicle*) most men desire to live as long as possible in it. Suitable care can do much to accomplish this. Early rising; many hours every day in the open air; rooms well ventilated by day and by night; plain and nutritious food; a moderate share of exercise, both of mind and body; a diligent and upright attention to business, but without anxiety; a cheerful temper; a calm resignation to the will of the Supreme Being; and a constant endeavour to do good to our fellow-men, will have a wonderful influence in preserving health and prolonging life. Nothing happens to men by chance; but all the good that can be acquired is attached to a wise regulation of their conduct.

**A CAMERONIAN STORY.**—Mr. Gilfillan observes, in his history of the Martyrs of the Scottish Covenant, that those grim worshippers thought that the devil assumed bodily shape for the purpose of disturbing their assemblies. On one occasion (so the story runs) the people were listening to a minister in a tent near the river, when a tall black man was seen crossing the stream to join them. Suddenly, his foot slipped, and he was carried down the current, roaring for a rescue. The people rushed in a body to the side of the stream, and threw him a rope. He seized it, but lo! instead of his being pulled out they were being pulled in, till the wary divine saw through the stratagem, and cried out, "Let gae the rope, its the enemy come to disturb our devotions—he may burn but he winna drown—let gae the rope I charge you." They obeyed him, and the detected and discomfited adversary went down the river bellowing out his rage and disappointment.

## BIRTHS.

November 14, the wife of Mr. MATTHEW WRIGHT, jun., of Atherstone, Warwickshire, of a son.

November 18, at Cambridge-street, Islington, Mrs. WILLIAM WHITRIDGE, of a daughter.

November 20, at the Manor-house, East Acton, the wife of Mr. CHARLES WALTON, of a daughter, still-born.

November 20, at New Park-road, Brixton-hill, Mrs. JAMES SPIKER, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

November 11, at the Independent Chapel, Ramsden-street, Huddersfield, by the Rev. R. Skinner, Mr. JOSEPH CLARKSON, tea merchant, to ANNA MARIA, daughter of the late J. ASTIN, Esq., surgeon; all of Huddersfield.

November 15, at the Registrar's Office, Coventry, by license, Mr. JOHN CASH, eldest son of J. Cash, Esq., of Sherbourne House, Coventry, to MARY, the only daughter of the Rev. J. SIBBEK, of Clifton-villa, near Coventry. The religious part of the ceremony was performed at the house of the father of the bride.

November 16, at the New Congregational Church, Bowdon, near Manchester, by the Rev. E. Jukes, of Blackburn, the Rev. J. GRIFFITH JUKES, of London, to MARTHA ELIZA, the eldest daughter of the late W. WELLS, Esq., of Leeds.

November 16, at the Victoria-street Chapel, Derby, by the Rev. J. Corbin, Mr. EDWARD WOODWARD to Miss SARAH HARRISON; both of Derby.

November 16, at Charles-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. T. Lomas, Mr. W. COOKE, box manufacturer, &c., to Miss E. BROOKS, both of this town.

November 17, at Gallowtree-gate Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. Dr. Legge, Mr. JOSEPH HARDING, hosier, to SUSANNA, fourth daughter of Mr. R. BRIGGS.

November 17, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. W. Brook, Mr. EDWARD BEAN UNDERHILL, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, to EMILY, eldest daughter of Mr. J. L. BENHAM, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

November 17, at Siloam Verwick, Cardiganshire, the Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTS, of Penpark, near Cardigan, to Mrs. LEWIS, of Gloucester House, Marine-terrace, Aberystwyth.

November 18, at the Independent Chapel, Burton Over, by the Rev. H. Islip, JOHN WALDEN CATCHEL, Esq., of Northborough, to Miss ELIZABETH WALDEN, eldest daughter of W. Cooper, Esq., of Great Glenn.

November 18, by license, by the Rev. J. Venimore, at the Baptist Chapel, Igham, Norfolk, Mr. EDWARD SLIPPER, of Ormesby, miller, to ANN, widow of the late W. BARBER, Esq., of Sutton.

November 18, at the Independent Chapel, Witheridge, Devon, by the Rev. W. M. Anstey, of Plymtree, brother of the bride THOMAS PUGH, of Worcester, to ANN WALTERS ANSTAY, daughter of W. Anstey, Esq., of Juryhays, Devon.

November 18, at the Independent Chapel, Witheridge, Devon, by the Rev. W. M. Anstey, of Plymtree, brother of the bride, JOSEPH EVANS PUGH, of Worcester, to ELIZABETH ANN ANSTAY, eldest daughter of W. Anstey, Esq., of Juryhays, Devon.

## DEATHS.

November 5, at Buckingham, ELLEN TAIT, the eldest daughter of Mr. JOS. KIRBY, aged 11 years.

November 8, at Torquay, of consumption, Mr. EDWARD DUDDEN.

November 11, suddenly, at his hotel in London, Major-General ANDISON, of Chilton Lodge, Sudbury, in his 80th year.

November 14, at Harrold, Beds, ANN, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE BULL PHILLIPS.

November 14, suddenly, at Woolbeding, Lieutenant-General Sir HENRY FREDERICK BOUVERIE, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G.

November 14, in the twelfth year of her age, ELIZA PUGH, the much beloved and only daughter of Mr. CHARLES MITCHELL, of Edith-grove, New Brompton, and Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

November 14, of an affection of the heart, and after a few hours' illness, ELIZA, the beloved and devoted wife of the Rev. J. H. MILLARD, B.A., of Huntingdon, at the early age of 26.

November 16, at the house of his brother, Broom Villa, Sheffield, Mr. GEORGE OATES, of Charleston and Augusta, America, aged 64, after a very short affliction. His end was peace.

November 17, in Leicester, aged 45, Mr. JOHN COOPER, of Fleckney.

November 18, aged 14, SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. J. BARTHOLOMEW, of Chertsey.

November 19, at Stoke Newington, aged 54, SARAH, the beloved wife of Mr. W. DENNANT, of the Albion-road.

November 19, at Scotby, near Carlisle, aged 74, after an illness of six years' duration, borne with exemplary resignation, Mr. ELIUS SUTTON. Mr. Sutton, who was a member of the Society of Friends, was, both as a yeoman and tradesman, widely known and highly respected for his industry, energy, and integrity; and although he has been, in a great measure, lost to them during his protracted illness, his decease will be lamented by a large circle of friends.—*Carlisle Journal.*

November 19, at Foot's Cray, Kent, aged 45, JOHN, second son of the late J. ROGERS, pastor of the Baptist Church, Eynsford. His death was occasioned by severe injuries from the ignition of mineral spirit, and will be long and deeply deplored, not only by the Baptist church, of which he was an active and zealous deacon, and by the schools connected therewith, but also by the inhabitants of the village in which he resided, and the surrounding locality; as he was ever ready to devise and co-operate in plans for their social, moral, and intellectual improvement.

November 20, at her residence, Curzon-street, in her 80th year, Miss BERRY.

## MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

English securities fluctuated but little up to Thursday last, which was observed as a close holiday. Since then there has been a progressive advance. Consols touched a point higher than had previously been reached for a long time. They left off on Saturday at 100½ to 1, and closed on Monday at a further advance to 101 for both money and account. To-day they reached and are firm at 101½. The news from Australia and the large arrival of gold by the "Eagle" contributed to the buoyant tendency. Bank Stock has participated a little in the rise as well as India Stock. The Unfunded Debt has been quiet.

## PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:—

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Cons.	100½	100½	100½	100½	101	101½
Cons. for Acct.	100½	100½	100½	100½	101	101½
3 per Ct. Red.	99½	99½	99½	99½	100½	—
New 2½ per Ct.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities...	102½	3	103½	3	103½	103½
India Stock ..	—	—	277	27	—	277
Bank Stock ..	222½	1½	223½	1½	223	224
Exchq. Bills..	—	pm.	70 pm.	72 pm.	72 pm.	72 pm.
India Bonds..	—	pm.	—	pm.	88 pm.	88 pm.
Long Annuity.	6 7 16	—	—	—	—	—

The Bank of England weekly return is to the 13th inst. The changes were such as to imply a somewhat increased demand for money, since the balances of private depositors were diminished and the loans and discounts enlarged. The notes in



circulation were less in amount, simply because there were more paid in for public deposits. In the issue department the notes were augmented £108,540, and the amount unemployed in the Bank "till" being increased £255,400; the active circulation payable on demand was £23,202,285, a decrease of £148,860. The bullion in both departments made up a total of £21,273,772, an increase of £378,852. The other deposits were smaller by £286,574, and the other securities increased £131,233.

The imports of the precious metals during the past week amounted to about £915,000, of which £715,000 is composed of Australian gold, one vessel alone bringing £800,000. The total exports have, however, also been very heavy, say to the extent of £720,000, but which, nevertheless, leave an excess of imports of £200,000.

In Foreign Stocks the transactions have not been extensive, but great firmness prevails. Austrian Scrip has advanced from 6 to 7 prem., and is likely to go higher. Buenos Ayres Bonds are now steady at 74½. Mexican are not quite so good as they have been. Turkish Scrip is now little operated in, and the price is almost nominal. It is at present quoted at 3 pm. A fall of 1 has occurred in Danish Five per Cents, and ½ in Spanish Three per Cents and Deferred. A conversion of Belgian Five per Cents is intended; but it is not yet determined whether the new Stock is to be 4½ or 3 per cent. The conversion of Dutch is considered likely to be deferred for some time.

Railway shares have been well-supported, and have improved since the settlement of the account. Caledonian have been in marked favour, and at a further advance. South Western, Great Western, North British, and Midland have also been largely dealt in. The speculation in French Shares was resumed somewhat actively, when the settlement showed that there were influential parties determined to take them up; and this only gives colour to the assertion before made, that the Government has its agents actively at work. On Friday a downward movement occurred again, by sympathy with the reaction which took place at Paris, but prices have since recovered, and have been firmly supported. The traffic returns of the English lines are all satisfactory compared with last year.

The accounts of the state of trade throughout the country during the past week are all favourable. At Manchester there has been rather more business, and prices are comparatively steady, although they are still affected by the reaction in cotton. At Birmingham large foreign orders continue to be received, especially from South America and the United States. The demand for iron is maintained, and the transactions in the general manufactures of the town, instead of declining as is usual before Christmas, appear to be increasing. In the woollen districts prices are firm, with an upward tendency, and the prosperity of Leeds is shown by a constant diminution of pauperism, and by new buildings and public works in every direction.

#### PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	100½	Brazil.....	97½
Do. Account.....	100½	Equador.....	97½
3 per Cent. Reduced.....	100½	Dutch 4 per cent.....	97½
3½ New.....	100½	French 5 per cent.....	105 25
Long Annuities.....	64	Granada.....	104
Bank Stock.....	22½	Mexican 3 per cent.....	25½
India Stock.....	37½	Portuguese.....	37½
Exchequer Bills.....		Russian 4.....	105 4½
June.....	72 pm.	Spanish 3 per cent.....	52½
India Bonds.....	85 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent.....	25
		Ditto Passive.....	25

#### THE GAZETTE.

Friday, November 19.

##### BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39, for the week ending on Saturday, the 17th of November, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued.....	£ 34,699,375
Government Debt.....	£ 11,015,100
Other Securities.....	£ 3,984,969
Gold Coin & Bullion.....	£ 20,680,121
Silver Bullion.....	£ 19,154
	£ 34,699,375

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital.....	£ 14,553,000
Reserve.....	£ 3,137,453
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts).....	£ 5,973,280
Other Deposits.....	£ 12,867,000
Seven-day and other Bills.....	£ 1,807,161
	£ 37,537,943

Dated the 17th day of November, 1852.

J. R. KILMER, Deputy Cashier.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered

for solemnizing marriages pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—  
Presbyterian Chapel, Alwinton, Northumberland.

#### BANKRUPTS.

DAVY, JOHN HENRY, Parker-street, Drury-lane, coach wheelwright, November 26, January 7: solicitor, Mr. Shillibeer, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

FELL, JAMES, New-street, New-road, Hammersmith, and Pereira-place, Shepherd's-bush, builder, November 26, January 7: solicitor, Mr. Bickley, Devereux-chambers, Devereux-court, Temple.

GODDEN, CHARLES, Cropley-street, New North-road, Hoxton, furniture broker, December 1, January 8: solicitor, Mr. Hatton, Strand.

HALL, JOHN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn factor, December 3, January 7: solicitors, Sudlow and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PAGE, ROBERT, jun., Liverpool and Belfast, iron founder, November 30, December 21: solicitor, Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

PRICE, FREDERICK, Bristol, trimming dealer, November 30, December 28: solicitors, Mr. Seaman, Pancras-lane, Chesham, City; and Britton and Sons, Bristol.

FRITCHARD, ROBERT, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, ale dealer, November 26, December 23: solicitor, Mr. Greene, Liverpool.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM, Bethesda, Carnarvonshire, joiner, November 26, December 23: solicitor, Mr. Williams, Liverpool.

WINZAR, JOHN, Salisbury, Wiltshire, apothecary, November 29, December 30: solicitors, Taylor and Collison, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

MACKENZIE, DAVID MONTEPENNY, Edinburgh, solicitor, November 23, December 21.

BLAIR, SAMUEL, and GOOD, GEORGE, Glasgow, goldsmiths, November 23, December 14.

FORBES, DAVID KNIGHT, Arbroath, flax spinner, November 24, December 15.

RANKIN, GAVIN, Barrachnie, coal master, November 25, December 16.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Andrew Clark, Bear-garden, Southwark, plumber, second div. of 3s., and 4s. 8d. on new profits; at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court, November 27, and two subsequent Saturdays—Edward Morgan, Portman-market, Edgeware-road, licensed victualler, first div. of 1s. 8d.; at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court, November 27, and two subsequent Saturdays—Thomas Barnum, Pall-mall East, wine merchant, second div. of 2s. 6d.; at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court, November 27, and two subsequent Saturdays—Thomas Barnes, Thaxted, Essex, surgeon, first div. of 5s. 6d.; at Mr. Edwards', Sambrook-court, November 27, and two subsequent Saturdays—Thomas Pearson, Cold Harbour-road, Brixton, builder, first div. of 10s.; at Mr. Stansfield's, Basinghall-street, November 25, and three subsequent Thursdays—John Passman, Stockton-upon-Tees, Durham, currier, second div. of 5d., in addition to 5s. 4d. previously declared; at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—John Wilton, Sheffield, linendraper, first div. of 6s. 8d.; at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield, any Monday—John Amory Boden, Sheffield, razor manufacturer, second div. of 11s. 7½d., and 14s. 11½d. upon new profits; at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield, any Monday—Anne Baines, Sheffield, licensed victualler, first div. of 1s. 10½d.; at Mr. Freeman's, Sheffield, any Monday—Child and Barker, Wakefield, contractors, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at Mr. Young's, Leeds, any day—J. Child, Wakefield, contractor, first div. of 1s.; at Mr. Young's, Leeds, any day—William Barker, Wakefield, contractor, first div. of 3s.; at Mr. Young's, Leeds, any day—James Ibbotson, Bradford, bookseller, first div. of 4s.; at Mr. Young's, Leeds, any day—Theodore Dilger, Bradford, general dealer, first div. of 1s. 7d.; at Mr. Young's, Leeds, any day.

#### MARKETS.

##### BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, November 22.

We were tolerably well, but not to say extensively supplied with foreign stock to-day. Its general quality was very inferior, yet the whole of the supply changed hands at full prices. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably good as to number, but very deficient in quality. Notwithstanding that the weather was unfavourable for slaughtering, the beef trade—as the attendance of buyers was tolerably good—ruled steady at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday last. The primest Scots readily produced 4s. per 8lbs., and a good clearance was effected. Compared with Monday last, the supply of Sheep was good, and in fair average condition. For all breeds we had a steady, but by no means active, inquiry, at full rates of currency. The primest old Downs sold at 4s. 6d. per 8lbs. Calves—the arrivals of which were small—sold steadily at full rates of currency. We were fairly supplied with Pigs, yet the sale for them was tolerably firm, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal)  
Beef..... 2s. 8d. to 4s. 6d. | Veal..... 2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.  
Mutton..... 3 0 .. 4 6 | Pork..... 2 10 .. 3 10

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.  
Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.  
Friday..... 1,091 ..... 4,922 ..... 210 ..... 340  
Monday..... 4,996 ..... 25,150 ..... 211 ..... 365

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 22.—Notwithstanding that the supplies of both town and country-killed meat continue seasonably extensive, the general demand is steady, and the currencies are well supported.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.  
Inferior Beef 2s. 0d. to 2s. 4d. | Int. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.  
Middleling do 2 6 .. 2 8 | Mid. ditto 3 2 .. 3 6  
Prime large 3 10 .. 3 2 | Prime ditto 3 8 .. 4 0  
Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6 | Veal..... 2 8 .. 4 0  
Large Pork 3 6 .. 3 6 | Small Pork 3 8 .. 4 0

##### MARK LANE, MONDAY, November 22nd.

The show of English Wheat at this morning's market was small, and went off readily at fully last Monday's prices. For Foreign Wheat there was more demand, and the sales made were at prices rather in favour of the seller. Flour fully as

dear, with more disposition to purchase. Barley met with buyers at former rates. Beans without alteration, but boiling Peas were dull sale, and 1s. to 2s. cheaper, owing to further foreign supplies; Grey Peas 1s. lower. We had a good sale for Oats, including upwards of 10,000 qrs. from Ireland; the trade was inactive at barely last Monday's prices. Linseed and Cakes maintained former quotations. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red (new)	34 to 46	Dantsig .. .. .	44 to 52
Ditto White .. . .	34 .. 52	Anhalt and Marks ..	— .. —
Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red .. .	40 .. 44	Ditto White .. . .	— .. —
Northumber. and Scotch, White .. .	42 .. 46	Pomeranian red ..	49 .. 44
Ditto, Red .. . .	42 .. 44	Rostock .. . . .	44 .. 48
Devon, and Somerset, Red .. . .	— .. —	Danish and Friesland .. . .	36 .. 38
Ditto White .. . .	— .. —	Peterburgh, Archangel and Riga ..	38 .. 40
Eye .. . . . .	30 .. 32	Polish Odessa .. .	36 .. 38
Barley .. . . .	26 .. 34	Marianopolli & Berdianski .. . .	40 .. 42
Scotch .. . . .	26 .. 30	Taganrog .. . .	38 .. 40
Angus .. . . .	— .. —	Brabant and French ..	40 .. 48
Malt, Ordinary ..	— .. 55	Ditto White .. . .	46 .. 48
Pale .. . . .	50 .. 55	Salonica .. . . .	30 .. 32
Peas, Grey .. . .	30 .. 32	Egyptian .. . . .	30 .. 32
Maple .. . . .	31 .. 33	Rye .. . . . .	28 .. 30
White .. . . .	34 .. 36	Barley—	
Boilers .. . . .	38 .. 40	Wismar & Rostock ..	— .. —
Beans, Large .. .	32 .. 34	Danish .. . . .	26 .. 28
Ticks .. . . .	32 .. 36	Saai .. . . .	30 .. 32
Harrow .. . . .	32 .. 36	East Friesland ..	21 .. 23
Pigeon .. . . .	38 .. 40	Egyptian .. . . .	20 .. 21
Oats—		Danube .. . . .	21 .. 22
Line & York feed 17	19	Peas, White .. . .	32 .. 34
Do. Poland & Pot. 21	22	Boilers .. . . .	34 .. 36
Berwick & Scotch 21	22	Beans, Horse .. . .	30 .. 32
Scotch feed .. .	18 .. 24	Pigeon .. . . .	34 .. 36
Irish feed and black 16	18	Egyptian .. . .	33 .. 34
Ditto Potato .. .	30 .. 31	Oats—	
Linseed, sowing ..	50 .. 54	Groningen, Danish, Bremen, & Friesland, feed and blk. 16	17
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Do. thick and brew 19	21
£22 to £23 per last		Riga, Petersburg, Archangel, and Swedish .. . .	18 .. 19
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..	40s. to 42s. per cwt.	Flour—	
Rape Cake, £4 10s. to £5 per ton		U.S., per 100 lbs. . .	20 .. 23
Linseed, £11 0s. to £11 10s. per 1,000		Hamburg .. . . .	19 .. 21
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Dantsig and Stettin 19	22
Ship .. . . .	30 .. 31	French, per 280 lbs. 30	35
Town .. . . .	37 .. 40		

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, November 22nd.—With a gradual return of confidence, our market towards the close of last week, presented a more healthy aspect. In Irish Butter there was a respectable amount of business done, and prices ruled for Carlow from 78s. to 84s.; Cork, 80s. to 81s.; Limerick, 78s. to 79s. per cwt. landed. Dutch advanced to 100s.; best Kiel to 98s. For Bacon the demand was good, and prices varied as in size and quality, from 45s. to 50s. per cwt. Hams a ready sale, at from 60s. to 72s. per cwt. Lard, bladdered, 62s. to 66s.; kegs, 56s. to 60s.

SEEDS, Monday, November 22nd.—As yet, there has not been much doing in Clover and Trefoil Seed, but holders have gradually raised their pretensions. In crushing seeds we have change to report. Cakes continue to command full terms. Canaryseed was about 1s. per qr. dearer to-day. In prices of other articles no alteration took place.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, November 22nd.—Our Hop market wears a very animated appearance, and a very large proportion of the growth has been disposed of at continually advancing prices. In Sussex Hops especially, the rise has been marked and extensive, and the finest samples have realized nearly 45 per cwt.

##### TALLOW, MONDAY, November 22.

Our market continues very active, and prices are still on the advance, although the stock is upwards of 41,000 casks. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at from 47s. 6d. to 47s. 9d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 47s. 0d. per cwt. net cash. Rough fat, 2s. 8d. per 8lbs.

##### PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	
Stock this day ..	31,703	43,231	50,928	68,140	41,831
Price of Y. C. ..	45s. 3d.	37s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	37s. 0d.	47s. 6d.
to ..	—s. 0d.	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	47s. 9d.
Delivery last week ..	2856	2894	1791	2154	9017
Do. from 1st June ..	3,889	44,341	45,068	44,720	45,691
Arrived last week ..	317	5084	1392	1398	1,735
Do. from 1st June ..	75,652	62,099	70,347	76,337	46,804
Price of Town ....	47s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	39s. 6d.	49s. 3d.

##### WOOL, CITY, Monday, November 22.

The market has been steady since the public sales. The arrivals of wool last week were 469 bales from Bombay, 320 from South Australia, 246 from Zaffi, and 67 from Germany—in all, 995 bales.

##### COAL MARKET, Monday, November 22.

A very heavy market, at the extra of last Friday's sale. Adelaide's, 17s.; Braddyl's, 17s. 3d.; Eden, 17s. 0d.; Haswell, 17s. 6d.; Stewart's, 18s. 0d.; South Durhams, 17s. 3d.; New Pelton, —s.; Kellie, 17s. 6d.; South Hartlepool, 18s.; Wyham's, 16s. 0d.; Hartley's, 16s. 0d.; Heddon's, 18s. 0d.

Fresh arrivals, 6; left from last day, 71: Total, 76.

##### COLONIAL MARKETS, TUESDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a dull appearance, and prices have been with difficulty supported, although importers have shown firmness and refused to submit to lower prices. 300 hhds. only of West India sold; the public sale of Barbadoes chiefly bought in at 34s. 6d. to 40s. 9,500 bags Mauritius were brought forward; about 1,500 bought in, the remainder sold a shade in favour of the buyers, at 29s. to 38s. 6d. 1,600 bags Bengal were also offered, and chiefly bought in. Benares, at 38s. to 39s.; brown, 27s. A limited business has been done in Foreign by private contract. The refined market has been dull—grocery lumps at 44s. 6d. to 47s. 6d.

COFFEE.—200 casks Plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale: a considerable portion was brought in, the remainder sold at last week's prices. 250 bags of native Ceylon sold in public sale at 46s. 6d., which was a decline of 6d.

TEA.—The market has been quiet to-day. The brokers' monthly circular is out, from which we extract that we have imported into London from 1st Jan. to 16th Nov. 1852, 42,089,000 lbs.; same time in 1851, 46,862,000 lbs. Delivered, 42,587,000 lbs.; same time in 1850, 39,400,000 lbs. Stock in the United Kingdom on 1st Nov., 48,837,000 lbs.; same time in 1851, 45,882,000 lbs.

SALTETRE.—1,300 bags were offered; a part sold, refraction 8½ to 17½, 23s. 6d. to 26s., which were a shade lower prices.

SPICES remain steady. Pimento sold 5½d. to 5½d.

COTTON.—We are without transactions to report to-day.

TALLOW.—The market has been dull, and the price quoted 3d. lower—47s. 6d.



PRICE FOUR SHILLINGS,  
THE CHARACTERISTIC AND BEAUTIFULLY  
LITHOGRAPHED  
PORTRAIT OF EDWARD MIALI, M.P.,  
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ONE THOUSAND POUNDS AND DAMAGES!

THE Advertisers have obtained a Writ in Chancery in *cause* WOTHERSPOON v. MILNE, whereby they can hereafter proceed against any party who shall attempt to sell any Starch in imitation of the

GLENFIELD DOUBLE REFINED POWDER STARCH. It may be considered a tribute to the unrivalled merits of the above starch, that other Manufacturers should endeavour to facilitate the sale of an inferior commodity by introducing it to the market under the name of GLENFIELD STARCH; but the Advertisers being possessed of Testimonials from such unquestionable authority as the

Laundresses to HER MAJESTY; her Excellency the Countess of Eglinton; the Marchioness of Breadalbane; &c. &c., cannot, in justice to themselves, permit such fraudulent practices. They therefore CAUTION all Dealers in Starch, that they will take full advantage of the above Writ, and the Public to observe that their packets are marked with the name of the Manufacturer, R. WOTHERSPOON.

THE LADIES are respectfully requested to observe, that for Clearness and Purity, the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH stands unrivalled—being manufactured from the finest East India Sago. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c.; and Wholesale by the Manufacturers,

R. WOTHERSPOON and CO., 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow; and WOTHERSPOON, MACKAY and CO. 40 King William-street, City, London.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums the child will be relieved, the gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 93, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle.

SECURITY TO EMPLOYERS.

TO SECRETARIES OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CLERKS, STATION-MASTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS  
BANKERS' CLERKS, TRAVELLERS, AND OTHERS.

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COMPANY,

32, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

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(WOOLLEN DRAPERY  
DEPARTMENT.)

AND  
1, 2, 3, & 4, WHITE HART-YARD, BOROUGH,

(CABINET FURNISHING  
DEPARTMENT.)

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SURPLUS DIVIDENDS cannot be better employed at the present time than by laying in a good stock of TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, SPICE, RAISINS, CURRANTS, RICE, &c., the markets for all those articles being on the advance, and prices will be very high before Christmas.

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It has a specific action also upon the Secretions and Excretions, and assists nature to expel from the system all humors, impure particles, and effete matter, through the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, and Skin—a power possessed by no other Medicine. It wonderfully aids weak, impaired, or debilitated organs, invigorates the nervous system, tones up and strengthens the digestive apparatus, and imparts new life and energy to all the functions of the body.

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A greater variety of complaints arise from diseased liver than from any other organ. Dyspepsia, indigestion, sour, weak, and irritable stomachs, pains in the side, headache, lassitude, and general debility, diarrhoea, jaundice, eruptions of the skin, &c., are some of the difficulties arising from a diseased liver, cured by this Sarsaparilla.

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The greatest dramatic writer of the present age, on presenting me with copies of his works, writes as follows:—"Dear Hales,—In attestation of benefit derived from your consummate skill in the application of medical galvanism, I send you these volumes." I could fill a moderate-sized book with letters from patients, all thanking me for the great benefits derived from my galvanic treatment. Some of these letters, in which the patients describe the various treatments they have been subjected to, are laughable in the extreme. At the present time I have a patient who has undergone some queer treatment, and as it is worth relating, I now do so. He is an elderly gentleman, and four years since was partially paralysed. After undergoing all the usual treatment in such cases in vain, he was advised by his medical attendant to have his back blistered from the top of the spine to the bottom. This was accordingly done, and the result was (as any one of common sense might have expected) that the little power he had remaining in his arm and legs was taken from him. He was now perfectly paralysed all over the body. His medical man next recommended him to go to Bath and try the waters. He drank of them until he was sick of them. A medical man in Bath now undertook to cure him by means of a MONSTER SHOWER BATH, which was of an enormous height, and contained no less than twenty-five gallons of water, the whole of which water was every morning showered down upon the unfortunate patient's head. The object was to cool his head, and it was cooled with a vengeance. He submitted to it as long as he could, but human suffering has its limits, and he could stand it no longer. It was next proposed to him that he should undergo the "SNAIL REMEDY." Don't stare, reader; what I write are facts. He had already tried the "blister cure," and the "cold water cure;" why not try the "snail cure?" He consented—yes the "snail cure" was tried; and now let the reader picture to himself the patient, with baskets of snails before him, and the rubbers lustily at work, rubbing them all over his body. The poor snails were murdered in vain. The patient now thought it high time to return home. Still something must be tried. Some one now proposed leeches and salt. These were to be rubbed into his head, and a precious dear rubbing they made of it, for they rubbed away no less than ten pounds worth of brandy. I of course presume that the rubbers were all testotallens. What next was to be tried? Ah! the sun shines upon him once more. Behold him consulting a foreign physician. He is now about to be cured in no time. The foreigner has a newly invented machine, which is not only going to cure him of his complaint, but is going to make a young man of him. Now, the monster shower bath was applied on the COOLING principle, but this machine was not to be applied on that principle. No, it was to be applied on the HOT principle. Well, what does the reader think was this HOT remedy? He would never guess it, and therefore I may as well tell him. It consisted in a sort of bellows filled with very hot air, which bellows was to be brought to bear on the unfortunate patient's head, and which hot air was to be puffed at him until he fainted. This made him worse than ever. He now again consulted an English physician, and fortunately for him he this time met with an upright, conscientious man.

He told him plainly that medicine was quite useless in his case, and that the only hope for him was in galvanism. He recommended him to start for London immediately, and to place himself under my galvanic treatment. Three weeks since he arrived in town; he could not feed himself, nor could he stand; in short, he was as helpless as a new-born infant. I told him I was afraid galvanism would be a failure, but I considered it worthy of a trial, and that if we noticed the slightest improvement at the end of a month it was as much or more than we could reasonably expect. He now became my patient, and, strange to relate, he can now not only stand, but can walk about his room without any assistance whatever, and he no longer requires the aid of his servant to feed him, he now being able to perform that important operation himself. This rapid improvement is the more astonishing, when we consider the patient's age, the length of time his complaint has been standing, and the vile remedies he had been subjected to. One of these vile remedies I have neglected to mention. It was one of the low-priced galvanic apparatuses, which he tried for several months without deriving the least benefit from it. I have repeatedly stated that they are quite useless as a remedial agent; my own experience (and the experience of hundreds of my patients) has convinced me of this fact. If galvanism be tried, let it be tried fairly, with an efficient apparatus and an experienced practitioner.

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